The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but song continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1883.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVII NO 31
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL XLVII, NO 22

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1w	2w	3w	m	1y
One inch	$2 00	$ 3 50	$ 4 00	$ 5 00	$ 8 00
Two inches	3 00	4 00	00	8 00	12 00
Three inches	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches	5 00	7 00	00	13 00	20 00
Quarter column	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar a year for each line.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the right. Corner of Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ext's Building.

C. R. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over 1st National Bank.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets. Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN. Notary Public
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Maize's building, over Billmeyer's grocery.
May 20, '81.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
Attorney-at-Law,
ALSO
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in his building opposite Court House, 2nd floor, Bloomsburg, Pa. apr 13 '83

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law,
CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America.
Jan. 5, 1882.

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
May 6, 81. BERWICK, PA

RHAWN & ROBINS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main streets.

WM. H. SNYDER.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Orangeville, Pa.
Office in Low's Building, second floor, second door to the left.
Can be consulted in German. aug 18 82

W. E. SMITH,
Attorney-atLaw, Berwick, Pa.
Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞ Office first door below the post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law Office, Brockway's Building 1st floor, Bloomsburg, Penn'a. may 7, 80-1 f

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building, June 24 '81.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street.

JAMES REILLY,
Tonsorial Artist,
again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally. July 16, '80-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
LOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

AGENTS Wanted for handsome illustrated standard works of character; great variety; low in price; selling fast; needed everywhere; Liberal terms. Bradley, Garretson & Co., 52 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa. June 30-3y adv

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION
Jan 28, 1882 y

L. A. SHATTUCK, M. D.
Medical Superintendent of the Sanitarium.
Invalid's Home.
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Devotes special attention to Epilepsy, Nervous Affections, and Diseases of Women.
Patients received at the Sanitarium on reasonable terms for board and treatment.
P. S.—No charge for first consultation.
apr 27, '83

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
—:o:—
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman.
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

PLUMBING,
GAS FITTING,
STOVES AND TINWARE.
—:o:—
E. B. BROWER
Has purchased the Stock and Business of I. Hagenbuch, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Plumbing and Gas Fitting a specialty. Tinware, Stoves,
RANGES AND HEATERS,
in a great variety. All work done by
EXPERIENCED HANDS.
Main Street corner of East.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

N. S. TINGLEY,
MERCHANT and CUSTOM TAILOR,
Is now fully prepared to furnish
SUITS MADE TO ORDER,
—FROM THE—
BEST MATERIAL
IN THE MARKET AT
REASONABLE RATES
—ALSO TO FURNISH—
Ready--Made SUITS
MADE TO MEASURE, AND
As Good & Cheap
AS CAN BE HAD AT ANY
Ready-Made Establishment.
Orders taken for shirts, made from measurement.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS,
SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office over Bloomsburg Banking Company.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Nov. 25-1y

B. F. SHARPLESS,
FOUNDER AND MACHINIST.
NEAR L. & B. DEPOT, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturer of Plows, Stoves and all kinds of Castings. Large stock of Tinware, Cook stoves, Room Stoves, Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also, large stock of repairs for city stoves of all kinds, wholesale and retail such as Fire Brick, Grates, Lids, Centres, &c., Stove Pipe, Cook Boilers, Spiders, Cake Plates, Large Iron Kettles, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, all kinds of Plow Points, Mould Boards, Bolts, Plaster, Salt,
—*BONE MANURE, &c.*—
feb 3 1-f

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,078,224
Royal of Liverpool	13,560,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,163,717
Phœnix, of London	5,266,372
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,976
Hartford of Hartford	3,719,000
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,585

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
LOSSES PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania
Hanover, of N. Y.
Sun, of London.
Queen & Suffolk, of London.
Office on Market street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
Oct. 24, 79-1y

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
For Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Impurity of the Blood, Fever and Ague, Malaria, and all Diseases caused by Derangement of Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.
SYMPTOMS OF A DISEASED LIVER.
Bad Breath; Pain in the Side, sometimes the pain is felt under the Shoulder-blade, mistaken for Rheumatism; general loss of appetite; Bowels generally costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain, is dull and heavy, with considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a morbid sensation of having neglected something which ought to have been done; a slight, dry cough and flushed face is sometimes an attendant, often mistaken for consumption; the patient complains of weariness and debility; nervous, easily startled; feet cold or burning, sometimes a prickly sensation of the skin exists; spirits are low and despondent, and, although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial, yet one can hardly summon up fortitude to try it—in fact, distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred when but few of them existed, yet examination after death has shown the Liver to have been extensively deranged.
It should be used by all persons, old and young, whenever any of the above symptoms appear.
Persons Traveling or Living in Unhealthy Localities, by taking a dose occasionally to keep the Liver in healthy action, will avoid all Malaria, Bilious attacks, Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Depression of Spirits, etc. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage.
If You have eaten anything hard of digestion, or feel heavy after meals, or sleepless at night, take a dose and you will be relieved.
Time and Doctors' Bills will be saved by always keeping the Regulator in the House!
For, whatever the ailment may be, a thoroughly safe purgative, alterative and tonic can never be out of place. The remedy is harmless and does not interfere with business or pleasure.
IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE,
And has all the power and efficacy of Calomel or Quinine, without any of the injurious after effects.
A Governor's Testimony.
Simmons Liver Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am satisfied it is a valuable addition to the medical science.
J. GILL SHORTER, Governor of Ala.
Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Ga., says: Have derived some benefit from the use of Simmons Liver Regulator, and wish to give it a further trial.
"The only Thing that never fails to Relieve."—I have used many remedies for Dyspepsia, Liver Affection and Debility, but never have found anything to benefit me to the extent Simmons Liver Regulator has. I sent from Minnesota to Georgia for it, and would send further for such a medicine, and would advise all who are similarly affected to give it a trial as it seems the only thing that never fails to relieve.
P. M. JARNEY, Minneapolis, Minn.
Dr. T. W. Mason says: From actual experience in the use of Simmons Liver Regulator in my practice I have been and am satisfied to use and prescribe it as a purgative medicine.
☞ Take only the Genuine, which always has on the Wrapper the red Z Trade-Mark and Signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
August, 82 1y

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.
[From The Boston Globe.]

Miss Pinkham—
Also Cures Spasms and Falling Sickness. Nervous Weakness it instantly relieves and cures. Cleanses blood and quickens sluggish circulation. Neutralizes germs of disease and saves sickness. Cures
A SKEPTIC SAID
ugly blotches and stubborn blood sores. Eliminates Boils, Carbuncles and Scalds. ☞ Permanently and promptly cures paralysis. Yes, it is a charming and healthful Aperient. Kills Scrofula and Kings Evil, twin brothers. Changes bad breath to good, removing the cause. Routs bilious tendencies and makes clear complexion. Equalled by none in the delirium of fever. A charming resolvent and a matchless laxative. It drives Sick Headache like the wind. ☞ Contains no drastic cathartic or opiates. Believes
THE GREAT
NERVE CONQUEROR
the brain of morbid fancies. Promptly cures Rheumatism by routing it. Restores life-giving properties to the blood. Is guaranteed to cure all nervous disorders. ☞ Reliable when all opiates fail. Refreshes the mind and invigorates the body. Cures dyspepsia or money refunded.
NEVER FAILS
Diseases of the blood await a conqueror. Endorsed in writing by over fifty thousand leading citizens, clergymen and physicians in U. S. and Europe.
☞ For sale by all leading druggists. $1.50.
The Dr. S. A. Richmond Medical Co. Props., St. Joseph, Mo. (3)
Charles N. Crittenton, Agent, New York City.
KIDNEY-WORT
IS A SURE CURE
for all diseases of the Kidneys and
LIVER
It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.
Malaria. If you are suffering from Malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.
In the Spring for cleansing the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.
KIDNEY-WORT
WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES,
PHILADELPHIA.
TEAS, COFFEES, CANNED GOODS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, SPICES, STARCH, SODA, &c.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

POETICAL.

SOMEHOW OR OTHER WE GET ALONG.

The good wife bustled about the house,
Her face still bright with a pleasant smile,
As broken snatches of happy song
Strengthened her heart and hand the while.
The good man sat in the chimney nook,
His little clay pipe within his lips,
And all he'd made, and all he had lost,
Ready and clear on his finger tips.

"Good wife, I've just been thinking a bit,
Nothing has done very well this year;
Money is bound to be hard to get—
Everything's sure to be very dear;
How the cattle are going to be fed,
How we're to keep the boy at school,
Is kind of a debt and credit sum
I can't make balance by my rule.

She turned around from the baking board,
And she faced him with a cheerful laugh:
"Why, husband, dear, one would think
That the good, rich wheat was only chaff.
And what if the wheat was only chaff,
As long as we both are well and strong?
I'm not a woman to worry a bit,
Somehow or other we've got along.

"Into some lives some rain must fall,
Over all lands the storm must beat,
But when the rain and storm are o'er
The after sunshine is twice as sweet.
Through every strait we have found a road,
In every grief we have found a song;
We have had to bear, and had to wait,
But somehow or other we get along.

"For thirty years we have loved each other,
Stood by each other whatever befell;
Six boys have called us father and mother,
And all of them living and doing well.
We owe no man a penny, my dear,
We're both of us loving, and well and strong;
Good man, I wish you would smoke again,
And think how well we've got along.

He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh;
He kissed his wife with a tender pride:
He said, "I'll do as you tell me, love,
I'll just count up on the other side."
She left him then with his better thought,
And lifted her work with a low, sweet song—
A song that has followed me many a year,
Somehow or other, we get along.

SELECT STORY.

AMONG THE BREAKERS.

Miss Prim had met her destiny. She was sure of it; but then she had been sure of it two or three times a month on the average for many years, and at 46 she was Miss Prim still.

If a gentleman handed up her change in the stage, she was sure he was the man, and put on her sweetest simper to thank him; if a stranger asked his way she was sure he only did it for the chance of speaking to her, and posed accordingly as she replied; when the man came to look at the gas meter, she was sure he looked long and tenderly at her, and only wanted the chance to speak; but notwithstanding all these came to nothing, she did not become soured.

Being of a sanguine temperament, she looked forward with hope to the next chance, and kept herself happy in the prospect of the right one at last.

This summer she had brought her pretty little niece, a perfect rosebud of 18, to spend her holidays at the seaside, where there was famous bathing. Sweet Mary Bell, reared in luxury, and with every prospect of ease and affluence, found herself fatherless and penniless at 17 years of age, and, without any self-pity or flourish of trumpets, set herself to do the only thing she could at short notice to help the dear mother. She offered herself to her milliner as a work-woman, and proving unusually skillful, had been able to keep food in their mouths for the past year; and just now, their kind friend and physician having asked her mother to spend the summer in the mountains with his delicate wife, she felt free to accept her queer aunt's unexpected invitation, and enjoy herself as much as possible.

At first she was a little puzzled by her strange confidences, but finding they did not mean anything, and that her fancies were quite harmless, she listened with no little amusement to the thrilling account of how a gentleman had picked up her umbrella, what a sad earnest gaze he cast upon her, and with what marked emphasis he said, "Is this yours, madam?" the truth being that he was an irascible old gentleman, and this is the third umbrella which had fallen on his toes within the space of half an hour; also, how another, of whom she had inquired the way the first day they had arrived, had walked a long distance with her chatting so pleasantly, and helping her over muddy crossings; but she did not mention that she missed her pocket book the same day, because in her mind there was no connection between the two things.

To-day, as they returned from their morning tramp and watching the bathers, they turned a corner, and a man, who was rushing along to catch a train, ran violently into them, scattering parasols to the winds. With many apologies he helped pick up their property, and with hardly a glance toward them he continued his headlong pace.

"Did you see how he looked? Such an interesting man, I am sure! We shall meet him again, you see!" And this exciting adventure was food for speculation the rest of the day. In the evening, as they were in the piazza, Miss Prim pulled Mary by the arm and said:

"Didn't I tell you? There is my destiny. How things will happen!"

Looking in the direction indicated, Mary saw a bluff, rosy, middle-aged man romping on the grass with some children who were evidently used to it, and pulled him about unceremoniously. The tea bell brought them trooping in, and they found themselves opposite the beligerent and belated passenger of the morning.

This was one of a hundred similar cottages which accommodated, or rather crowded, about a dozen people, so that besides Aunt Prim and Mary, there were only this party of harum-scarum boys, with their delicate, widowed mother and their Uncle Arthur, whom they adored, and who had come with them to see that they did not quite kill her in their hilarity at having holidays.

Consequently, in such close quarters, everybody must know everybody; there was no stand-off about it to mar the comfort of the whole house, and Mary, being like a child herself, fell into the ways of the boys, till they decided she was just as good fun as Uncle Arthur, while Miss Prim was of course still more firmly convinced that at last, and at last, this was her destiny.

They formed so pleasant a family party that there was no thought of a walk, a drive or a picnic without the whole of them; and as for bathing—why, the boys couldn't have any fun without Mary, and none of them could get on without Uncle Arthur.

The week which Arthur Halliday had given himself to "draw a long breath in" fairly flew by, and he saw with regret his kind little sister pack his valise for his departure.

The first day without him was like a funeral; the boys were cross, Mary was lonely, Aunt Prim was dejected, and worse than all (they hadn't thought of it before), they could not go in bathing, for the little mother was nervous about the boys, and in any case no one dared to venture out among the breakers without Uncle Arthur.

Two doleful days passed, and they all began to think watering places were a delusion and a snare, when, just as they were at tea on the second day, they heard, "Whoa! I tell ye!" followed by a tramping on the piazza, and the next thing was Uncle Arthur beaming on them like a benignant giant.

The boys nearly flew over the table, everybody laughed and everybody shook hands with everybody else, and there is no certainty that in the hubbub everybody didn't kiss everybody.

They were all so glad that no one thought of asking why he came, although on their arrival it was well understood that pressing business would not admit of his leaving town for more than a week during the whole summer.

The little mother smiled as she kissed him, and her eyes twinkled mischeviously as he greeted Mary, who blushed furiously, and was so angry with herself for doing it that it made it still worse; and to cap the climax, Aunt Prim said:

"Why, Mary, dear, how warm you look! It doesn't seem to me so very warm to-night.

"How long are you going to stay, Uncle Arthur?"

"That will depend on how well you will treat me," he replied. What would you like to do to-morrow?"

"Oh, bathing, bathing!" they all screamed together.

"Whatever else we do we must have a dip. We haven't been in since you went away," said one.

So it was agreed there should be a grand old frolic, and one and all should have a taste of salt water.

Of all the groups which emerged from the bathing houses next day, none were so noisy or happy as this family party. Even the mother ventured in a little way, and Aunt Prim donned a most becoming costume of navy blue flannel, with an abundance of crimson scallops. Her modesty had caused it to be made unusually long for a bathing dress, and as soon as it was wet it became so heavy that she could scarcely step.

They all joined hands and waded out, jumping together as a wave met them. A large wave struck Aunt Prim before she was ready and knocked her down, dragging Mary, who held her hand, off her feet also.

Before either could recover her footing another came, washing Aunt Prim on shore, and in a second left her high and dry on the sand, lying flat on her face, with her beautiful hair washed completely away, giving her the effect of being scalped.

The mother, who had retreated at the first big wave, and had seen it all from the shore, ran down, beckoning wildly with her hands for them to come in, and thinking it was she who needed them, they came in as fast as the waves would let them.

By this time Aunt Prim had been helped to her feet; the younger boys were met and dragged in by their mother, who screamed to her brother:

"Mary! Mary!"

He turned deadly white, and plunging into the foam again, looked wildly about for something, anything, floating. Other swimmers searched also; nothing could be seen except those who were searching, and they all said:

"She's washed out, you may be sure," when, just as Arthur turned to swim for a boat, something slight struck his hand. He clutched at it to find he was grasping a long lock of hair, and drawing it toward him, he had Mary's head within his grasp.

Putting one arm around her, he struck out for shore with the other; but the waves were so strong, and he was soon so exhausted, that they must have been drowned if the boats had not met them.

All they could do on the way failed to elicit a spark of life, and Arthur's agony was intense. As soon as they touched shore, however, they were met by skillful hands, for not a moment had been lost in getting all the assistance possible; but for a long time it was very doubtful if she would breathe again. When she did, and they were able to take her home, their joy knew no bounds. But no one spoke except the children; the hearts of the elders were too full for speech.

Aunt Prim was too much shocked and affected by Mary's accident to say anything to her about her own feelings with regard to Halliday; but she glorified him to herself.

"What a brave thing! Of course he had to leave me, as I was safe, and look after Mary; and what a comfort to be connected with such a noble man! What could I have said to her mother if she had not been saved? And she burst into tears at the thought.

Her tender care and thoughtfulness did much toward Mary's recovery, and in a few days they had a jubilee when she was able to lie on the parlor sofa. The boys had been admitted for five minutes as a great privilege, and after the first greeting the eldest said:

"Did you know Uncle Arthur swam in with you? He's a hero!"

"Yes," said the younger one, "and what's she?" nodding his head in Mary's direction.

"She's the hero's wife," said Arthur, who came in just at that moment, and took her dear hand in his.

How he knew it was a mystery to the boys, for no one had heard them saying anything before this, and a lady couldn't be a wife till she was asked; but however it happened, it was the most satisfactory thing to all parties.

The boys thought as Aunt Mary to have was just the jolliest thing in the world, almost eclipsing Uncle Arthur, being a novelty, and Aunt Prim (being too sweet tempered to be annoyed), resigned herself to the loss of her latest destiny, and decided at last that it was really nicer to have him Mary's husband than her own, because she could go visiting when she liked, and he would not be hanging round in the way, as your own husband will, just when he is not wanted.

Oscar's Lecture.

VIEWS OF THE ÆSTHETE OF HIS WANDERINGS IN AMERICA.

The London News thus reports the lecture delivered by Mr. Oscar Wilde, called "Impressions of America:" "Stating that he had very little useful information to give, he described his first experience of the interviewer, 'the literary pirate of the States,' who sprang on board in the midst of a storm off New York, and asked his opinion of America. Not having seen it, he found it easy to give an unbiased opinion, which was very favorable as far as it went. Now it was more difficult. The first thing that struck him on landing was the prosperity of the people and the absence of rags. He saw millions of chimney pot hats in all their dreadful proportions, but no rags. The second thing was that every one seemed to be in a hurry, and this made him think it could not be a country of great romance, for romance was difficult where it was a vital necessity to catch a train. The beautiful he found, where the Americans had last striven for it, in their great bridges and their perfectly beautiful use of the electric light. The traveling, when one got into a Pullman's car, was the perfection of luxury, but had no more privacy than if one sat in an arm chair at the Hamilton street corner of Piccadally. Boys run up and down selling literature, good and bad, and everything one could eat or not eat, but what harrowed his feelings most acutely was to see a pirated copy of his own poems selling for ten cents. He explained to the boy that he got no profit out of this edition of his work, but the boy said he got some, and seemed to think that settled the question. He had never been called 'Stranger,' but had received the title of 'Captain' and 'Colonel,' the latter in Texas, but he had been very much distressed by being called 'Professor.' Niagara, like Atlantic Ocean, was extremely disappointing principally, believe I, because it was ordinary seen under conditions extremely unfair. In order to appreciate its splendor and strength it was necessary to go under the fall itself in a suit of yellow sealskin, so ugly that he should never have consented to wear it but that he was informed that a similar dress had been worn by the great artist Mme. Sarah Barnhardt. (Laughter.)

"Of America itself the most beautiful part was the West, and California most of all; and the most depressing the alkali plains through which he traveled for days, stopping occasionally at small stations, where, what by some curious process of reasoning was called a meal, was served. Here he met the Indians, who were very picturesque and charming so long as they wore their own clothes, and very ugly when they put on European dress. Their language struck him as resembling German metaphysics—very fine as long as it was not understood. (Laughter). When it was interrupted he generally found it to convey a request for half a dollar or some tobacco. One of the great features of America was the advertiser, who defaced the most beautiful parts of the Rocky Mountains with his advertisements—generally of some horrible medicine. The names of American towns, where they were French or Spanish, were often beautiful, but the English names were very ugly. He was asked to lecture on art at Griggsville, but he refused unless they consented to change the name of the town, which they declined to do. How dreadful it would have been if he had founded a Griggsville school of art! American children did not seem to be numerous, and were not as healthy or as joyous as England, but very precocious. They grow up, some of them, into girls who were the prettiest deposits in the world. Each American girl seemed to be an oasis of picturesque unreasonableness in a desert of common sense, able to talk on any subject—whether she knew anything of it or not, with lovely hands and feet, and the prettiest boots in the world. There were no idle men. Every man had something to do, and very few took any interest in politics. One career they went into extensively was journalism, for the first thing a baby did in America when he was able to read and write was to start a newspaper. It seemed strange to English people their intrusion into private life. He was asked by an interviewer at Chicago for some details of his private life, but he told him he had not got one—it was stopped at the Custom House in New York. Their humor was, he thought, a sort of philosophy, and one thing he admired about the American journalist was that he could write about the price of wool without referring to Jason and the Golden Fleece. The lecturer also referred to the distinguished actors of America, and concluded with some remark on American art."

Sampson's Strength.

Abundant hair is not a sign of bodily or mental strength, the story of Sampson having given rise to the notion that hairy men are strong physically, while the fact is that the Chinese, the most enduring of all races, are mostly bald; and as to the supposition that long and thin hair is a sign and token of intellectuality, all antiquity, all madhouses, and common observation are against it. The easily wheeled Esau was hairy. The mighty Cæsar was bald. Long haired men are generally weak and fanatical, and men with scant hair are the philosophers and soldiers and statesmen of the world.—*London Lancet.*

A couple of lawyers engaged in a case were recently discussing the issue. "At all events," said the younger and more enthusiastic, "we have justice on our side." The older and wiser replied "Quite true: but what we want is the Chief-justice on our side."

It is possible to tell the age of a cow by the wrinkles on her horns, but nature has provided no outward signal which the age of an egg can be computed. Break it gently

Black Bass in Maine.

HOW TRUE SPORTSMEN ANGLE FOR THE GAMEY FISH.

From the Portland Press.

The habits of the black bass are unlike those of any other Maine fish. Early in May they make their appearance from deep water, and are found in the shallow water bordering the shores of the lakes they occupy. These are their spawning grounds. Here they, in some unexplained manner, scoop out a saucer-shaped depression in the sand or gravel on the bottom, from three to four feet in diameter, and in a depth of water seldom exceeding four feet. In these they deposit their spawn, so it is said. Almost any sunny day the fish can be seen flitting about these places. Scare them away and they will inevitably return. After the spawn are hatched the mother accompanies the young fry for a while, keeping a motherly eye on them until they are of age to shift for themselves; and never did mother guard her offspring more carefully or tenderly. Woe betide the offender who dares to advance within the home circle occupied by the little bass. If a strange fish, the mother starts for it with an angry dart. We once knew one of these parent bass to chase a sun-fish, which had made itself too familiar, so that it jumped two feet clear of the water, the bass also appearing above the surface. About the middle of June the bass retire to the neighborhood of sunken boulders, rocky shoals, rapid currents and ledges. Here are their favorite lurking places; here they delight to revel, playing hide and seek among the nooks and crannies made by the rocks. The muddy bottom and lily-pads, of which pickerel are so fond, they despise and shun. In September they congregate together in large schools and prepare to retire to deep water; and a large number of them have been seen in Lake Cobbosseconte in that month, lying side by side in shoal water. The last of September they can only be found in deep water.

Anybody can bait a hook attached to a line with a worm and lower it into the water, but everybody can't hook a four-pound bass and capture him in a scientific manner. It requires nerve, skill and long experience. The man who could measure the distance of a fixed star from the earth or produce a painting might be a burglar at bass fishing. The favorite method of fishing practiced by our local disciples of Isaak Walton is trolling. A boat with a man to propel it is secured; the fisherman seats himself in the stern, the man in the front part of the boat. The flies being adjusted and the line reeled out, the fun commences. A six-foot leader is the best. From four to six flies should be attached as they attract the attention of the fish much quicker than a less number. The most critical point is when the bass strikes and finds he is hooked. Then the fish makes a desperate spring out of the water. This peculiarity is something remarkable. Salmon and blue fish do so frequently, trout rarely, and other fish seldom or never; but a black bass of any size will invariably make one or more desperate leaps. It is a glorious sight to see his full length in the water, as he rises above the surface he shakes his head violently in an effort to dislodge the hook. In falling he has another trick of upon the line by which manœuvre he often succeeds in getting out the hook if the line is taut. When he attemps this the line should be slackened by lowering the tip of the rod as the bass falls back but instantly resuming its tension by again raising the top when the fish reaches the water. As the fish darts hither and yon he is steadily reeled in, the line being kept constantly taut, and the pole well up, thus maintaining a springing arch. If the fish is large one he will require some time to reel him in, as he must be worried until tired out. The bass resists and struggles until the last gasp, and does not sulk at the bottom like the salmon when he finds his efforts to escape foiled. When the fish has been led to within a few feet of the boat the landing net is put under him and thus he is secured. Like nearly all other fish, bass take the fly best just at night or early in the morning.

A Blind Person's Sense of Touch

It is commonly supposed says Dr. Carpenter in the *Medical Journal*, that the exaltation of one sense which occurrs (as in the case of Laura Bridgeman) when other senses are wanting is due to an improvement in its organ. But I shall be able, I think, to show you that it is chiefly, if not solely, attributable to the complete restriction of the attention upon the one kind of sense perception which remains open. This you well know, in Laura Bridgeman's case, to be the touch, as to which she has not only an extraordinary acuteness of discrimination, but an extraordinary recollection of differences so slight as not to be even perceptible to ordinary people. Thus, she can not only at once recognize by a slight touch of the hand all the persons with whom she was intimate, but, when she has once held the hand of a new visitor for a short time, she can recognize that visitor again after an interval of several months, just as any of us would do by our sight. It was a visit which a brother of mine paid her some years ago that put me in possession of that fact. He brought an introduction to her; and, his relationship to the writer of that introduction having been explained to her, she took one of his hands into her own, so as to take in from it the impression of his personality which the seeing person derives from looking at the face. He called on her two or three times, I believe, during the visit to Boston, and had conversations with her through her interpreter, and afterward traveled for about twelve months in different parts of the United States. On coming back to Boston before leaving for England he paid her another visit, and she immediately recognized him, after that interval, when she took his hand into hers.

This is the time of the year at which a small boy will travel through a swamp all day long on an empty stomach, and sink in the mud anywhere from his ankles to his hat, to catch a couple of small water turtles, and think it glorious fun. But it looks so miserable as a business to engage in on a five-minute car-ride to a butcher shop on a nice dry road, just after he has been dressed up and has had a good dinner.—*Puck.*

An Indian Tradition.

WHENCE THE SAVAGE CUSTOM OF SCALPING TOOK ITS ORIGIN.

From the Helena Independent.

Hundreds of years ago—perhaps thousands—when the Indians were all one tribe and under one great chief, a dispute arose in the tribe as to who should become chief, the old chief having died without leaving a son to succeed him. There were two principal aspirants for the chieftancy, and each of them had a strong following. The dispute ended in dividing the tribe and in war. Previous to this time scalping was unknown, as there were no enemies to scalp, the land being occupied by only one people. Peace was never made between the two factions.

The chief of one side had a beautiful daughter, and one of the leading warriors was a suitor for her head. The chief, as a condition to consenting to give his daughter to her warrior lover, required him to kill the chief of the opposing tribe (his old-time rival for the chieftancy), and to bring him proof of the act. The warrior accepted the condition. It was many long miles to the camp of the enemy and the snow was deep, but he immediately set out upon his mission. After lying in wait near the enemies camp for days, and undergoing great suffering from the extreme cold without having an opportunity of carrying out his plan, he finally one night, boldly entered the camp, walked into the great chiefs lodge, slew him, and, cutting off his head to take back with him as proof, started to return to his own people.

The next morning the murder was discovered; also the murderer's tracks in the snow and drops of blood which had fallen from the dead chieftain's captured head. Two hundred warriors started in pursuit of the murderer. They almost overtook him and he could hear them on his track. He was almost tired out, and the dead chief's head was growing very heavy, yet he struggled on with it threw the snow and cold, determined to not relinquish the proof which would win for him his bride. The pursuers pressed him so at length that he through away every weight but his trophy. They finally gained on the weary brave so fast that it seemed that he must either relinquish his prize or be captured, which, of course, would be death. Whipping out his rude knife (it was before the time of steel knives among the Indians) he hurridly stripped off the scalp from the dead man's head and sped on. Thus lightened his load he made his own camp in safety, the scalp was accepted as sufficient proof that he had fulfilled his mission, the old chief no longer witheld his consent, and the bright-eyed daughter of the forest became his own. Thus originated the custom of scalping among the Indians.

The New Postal Notes.

THE PRINTING NOW GOING ON—WORK OF DISTRIBUTION.

The new postal notes for the transmission of small sums of money are now being prepared by the Homer Lee bank note company

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1883.

Robert B. Beath of Philadelphia, has been elected Commanner-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Francis Murphy, the temperance worker, will return to his home in Pittsburg in September. He is well satisfied with his visit to Scotland.

Governor Pattison's sixty vetoes have saved to the state $160,000. This is more than enough to pay the expenses to the extra session forced by the refusal of the stalwarts to vote for fair apportionment bills.

Dr. Mary Walker has been discharged from the Pension office at Washington, and is making it lively for the clerks, during the absence of commissioner Dudley. She believes they are responsible for her dismissal, and does not hesitate to tell them so.

Thirty-six Italian bootblacks were arrested recently at Atlantic City under the provisions of a special law passed by the New Jersey Legislature, enacting that no child or children, under the age of eighteen years, shall be allowed to black boots, solicit aid, play musical instruments or become a mendicant, etc. These boys, whose ages range from five to seventeen years, pay a license of $5 each to the city. They were discharged with the understanding that they will cease their occupations. That city is filled with Italians, both old and young, all under the control of "padrones," who compel them to bring in daily a stipulated sum of money or receive severe punishment. There are twenty lodged in a single room at one of their lodging houses.

A London dispatch tells of a terrible loss of life from an earthquake in Italy. It says: The town of Casamicciola, on Ischia, near Naples, was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake last Sunday night. The neighboring towns of Forio and Lacceameno were greatly damaged. It is impossible, as yet, to give the number of the dead. In the latest accounts the number is estimated at 3000. The Hotel Piccola Sentinella sank in the earth and buried many of its inmates. Some of the inhabitants of the town escaped to the sea at the first shock and made their way to Naples with the news of the calamity. The centre of the area of the shock was the same as that of two years ago, but the radius was wider. The shock was felt at sea, and, according to some accounts, even at Naples.

Charles Parrish of Wilkes Barre, who has been operating the mines of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company under contract, has given notice of his intention to quit. The following notice was tacked up on the office doors of the different collieries of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company Tuesday afternoon.

WILKES-BARRE, July 31, 1883.

To the men of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company: My connection with the company ceases tomorrow. I cannot leave you without a few words of farewell. You have my earnest wishes for your prosperity and happiness. I hope your relations with your employers in the future may be as pleasant as they have been with me during the past twenty years. I shall always have the kindest recollections of our associations and hope I may be always able to call myself your friend.

CHARLES PARRISH.

The Candidates.

CAPTAIN ROBERT TAGGART, OF WARREN, FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

Captain Robert Taggart, the democratic candidate for auditer general, was born in Pittsburg, May, 1836. He received his education in the public schools of that city and served an apprenticeship at pattern making. At the close of his apprenticeship Mr. Taggart connected himself with the Pittsburg *Commercial Journal* but left that paper to take charge of a night school. He taught but one term, giving it up to enter the army as a private in company C, Ninth regiment, Pennsylvania reserves, in 1861. During the three years' service he was promoted to the captaincy of his company and participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. Captain Taggart was breveted major of the regiment when that body was mustered out of service in May, 1864. At the close of his military career Captain Taggart returned home and from there went to the oil country, taking ventures in oil fields of Venango and Warren counties, and he has for the past fifteen years been an oil producer. Captain Taggart settled in Tideoute, Warren county, and has always labored in the interest of the oil men.

HON. JOSEPH POWELL, TREASURER.

Hon. Joseph Powell, the democratic nominee for state treasurer, is a native also of the Keystone state, and was born at Towanda, Bradford county, June 23, 1828. He received the advantage of an academic education, afterwards entering into mercantile pursuits, which he has followed all his life. He started out on his own account in 1852. In 1870 he was elected president of the First National bank of Towanda, a position he still holds. Mr. Powell is part owner in the Shroeder bitumonious mines near Towanda and treasurer of the company. He never held any public position until chosen a representative to congress from the strong republican district of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming counties, a district that has been represented by the Hon. Galusha A. Grow and the Hon. Ulysses Mercur, now a justice of the state supreme court. He was a strong supporter of Lincoln's administration, but cast his first democratic vote for Horace Greely in 1872. He was elected as a democrat to the Forty-fourth congress in 1874 over Bartholomew LaPorte, having 101 majority in a district that is republican by 4,500—serving from December 6, 1875, to March 3, 1877. He was beaten by only a few hundred for re-election in the exciting presidential year of 1876, by Edward Overton, jr.

The number of deaths from Cholera in Egypt is on the decline; there are now an average of about 250 deaths per day. The Custom House authorities continue to give clean bills of health to vessels leaving London. The inspection ordered by the American Consulate so far has shown no case of cholera or contagious disease on vessels sailing for America.

Democratic State Convention.

The work of the convention on Wednesday was well performed, resulting in the nomination of Capt. Robert Taggart of Warren county for auditor general, and Hon. Joseph Powell of Bradford county for state treasurer. Robert E. James, Esq., of Northampton presided over the body, and made a ringing speech on taking the chair. Addresses were also made by Senator Gordon, Chairman Hensel, and others.

Seventy-nine Judges.

The judicial apportionment bill is not perfect, but it is an improvement on the act under which the judges were formerly elected. The bill originally passed by the house and which was rejected by the senate was a better measure, but as that bill could not pass the senate we are fain to accept that which has been given us instead.

The Philadelphia *Times*, in its anxiety to help its pet candidate Niles and to bring odium upon the democratic party, in criticising this bill makes declarations which are wide of the truth. For instance it declares that "two years ago Governor Hoyt vetoed a similar bill, mainly because it increased the number of judges. The present bill adds six additional judges to the already excessive number."

Now it is not true that Governor Hoyt vetoed a similar bill. There was no special similarity between the bill which met the disapprobation of Governor Hoyt and that which has just passed the legislature. The present bill does not increase the number of judges at all. It reduces it from eighty to seventy-nine. The bill vetoed by Governor Hoyt increased the number to eighty-six.

It is true that temporarily there will be an increase, but when the terms of the judges now in office whose districts have been changed or abolished shall have expired but seventy-nine judges will remain. The bill is therefore a better one than the act which it supersedes because it decreases the number of judges.—*Patriot.*

Judiciary Apportionment

The Senate on Monday night passed the Judiciary Apportionment by adopting the report of the committee of conference. Following is the arrangement of districts:

First, Philadelphia, twelve Common Pleas and three Orphans' Court Judges; Second, Lancaster, two Judges; Third Northamptom, one Judge; Fourth, Tioga, one Judge; Fifth, Allegheny, six Common Pleas and two Orphans' Court Judges; Sixth, Erie, one Judge; Seventh, Bucks, one Judge; Eighth, Northumberland, one Judge; Ninth, Cumberland, one Judge; Tenth, Westmoreland, one Judge; Eleventh, Luzerne, two Common Pleas and one Orphans' Court Judge; Twelfth, Dauphin (Lebanon attached), two Judges; Thirteenth, Bradford, one Judge; Fourteenth, Favette, (Green attached), one Judge; Fifteenth, Chester, one Judge; Sixteenth, Bedford and Somerset, one Judge; Seventeenth, Clarion (Jefferson attached), one Judge; Eighteenth, York, two Judges; Nineteenth, Union, Snyder and Mifflin, one Judge; Twentieth, Schuylkill, two Judges; Twenth first, Wayne and Pike, one Judge; Twenty-second, Berks, two Common Pleas and one Orphans' Court Judge; Twenty-third, Blair, one Judge, Twenth-fourth, Clinton, Cameron and Elk, one Judge; Twenth-fifth, Columbia and Mcntour, one Judge; Twenty sixth, Washington, one Judge; Twenty-seventh, Venango, one Judge; Twenty-eighth, Lycoming, one Judge; Twenty-ninth, Crawford, one Judge; Thirtieth, Lehigh, one Judge; Thirty-first, Delaware, one Judge; Thirty-second, Armstrong, one Judge; Thirty third, Susquehanna, one Judge; Thirty fourth, Mercer, one Judge; Thirty-fifth Beaver, one Judge; Thirty-sixth, Warren, and Forest, one Judge; Thirty-seventh, Montgomery, one Judge; Thirty-eighth, Franklin, one Judge; Thirty-ninth, Indiana, one Judge; Fortieth Juniata and Perry, one Judge; Forty-first, Adams and Fulton, one Judge; Forty-second, Carbon and Monroe, one Judge; Forty-third, Wyoming and Sullivan, one Judge; Forty-fourth, Lackawanna, two Judges; Forty-fifth Clearfield, one Judge; Forty-sixth, Cambria, one Judge; Forty-seventh, McKean (Potter attached), one Judge; Forty-eighth, Butler (Lawrence attached), one Judge; and the additional law Judge of the Seventeenth district, as constituted under the act of 1874 and now residing in Butler county, shall be the President Judge until the expiration of his commission; Forty-ninth, Centre and Huntingdon, one Judge, and the additional Law Judge of the Twenty-fifth judicial district, as constituted under the act of 1874 and now residing in Centre county, shall be the President Judge thereof until the expiration of his commission.

The bill provides that in all cases where a county is or shall be attached to an adjoining district the qualified voters of such county shall be entitled to vote for President Judge.

The Informer Carey Shot.

LONDON, July 30.

It was announced in Parliament this evening that James Carey, the Phœnix Park informer, had been shot at Port Elizabeth, Africa, yesterday. The rumors that he has been hiding in Montreal are thus disposed of. The report of the shooting of Carey caused intense excitement in the west end of London and in the House of Commons.

According to the news received here Carey was shot by a man named O'Donnell, while landing from a steamer at Port Elizabeth. Carey sailed on Messrs. Donald, Currie & Co.'s mail steamship Kigfauns Castle, which left Dartmouth on the 6th instant for Cape Town. O'Donnell took passage on the same steamship. At Cape Town she transferred her passengers who were destined to Port Elizabeth, Natal, and other coast ports to the steamship Melrose. O'Donnelly followed Carey upon the Melrose and as he was leaving the vessel shot him. O'Donnelly is in custody. The government has taken special and expensive measures to protect Carey.

The joy caused in Ireland by the informer's death is proof that many elements of danger will exist there. Three class berths on the steamer Kinfauns Castle were secured on June 30 at the Dublin office of Messrs. Donald, Currie & Co., for Port Elizabeth for a "Mr. Power and his wife and seven children," which it is well known, was the exact number of James Carey's family. On July 2 O'Donnell secured passage for himself and wife on the same steamer. Messrs. Donald, Currie & Co., were not aware until the shooting of the identity of "Power" with "James Carey." Carey died without speaking after he was shot. O'Donnell is an Irish-American. He denies that he knew who Carey was previous to his arrival at Cape Town. It is reported that an infernal machine was found in O'Donnell's possession.

Montgomery Blair Dead.

Hon. Montgomery Blair died at his residence at Silver Springs near Washington, D. C. on the morning of July 27th, after a long illness. He was the son of the late Francis Preston Blair, in his day a famous Washington journalist and politician; and a brother of the late General Francis P. Blair, jr., soldier and politician. The Blairs were all slave owners, and yet for four generations they were anti slavery in principle. They always taught their slaves to read and write, and never sold them. Some of the former slaves were working for Montgomery Blair, on monthly wages, up to the time of his death. Montgomery Blair was born in Franklin county, Kentucky, on May 10, 1813. He graduated in 1835 at the military academy at West Point, standing eighteen in a class of fifty-six, and ranking immediately above the late General Meade. The only military service he ever saw was in the Seminole war as a brevet second lieutenant of artillery, and on May 20, 1836, he resigned from the army. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, where he resided up to his removal to Maryland in 1852. Like his father and brother, he was a democrat in those days, and in 1839 he was appointed United States district attorney for Missouri. In 1842 he became mayor of St. Louis, and from 1843 to 1850 was a judge of the court of common pleas. In 1852, when he removed his residence to Maryland, he was appointed solicitor of the United States in the court of claims. On the repeal of the Missouri compromise he joined the republican party, and was subsequently removed from office by President Buchanan. In 1860 Mr. Blair presided over the republican state convention of Maryland, and after the election of Mr. Lincoln to the presidency he was selected to represent Maryland in the cabinet as postmaster-general. He resigned some time afterward and parted company with the republican party. He figured very conspicuously in the democratic party up to 1880. Up to his death he was a democrat. In personal appearance Montgomery Blair was tall and thin. His head was large above the ears, his face thin and closely shaven, and his hair, light as to quality, somewhat sandy. He dressed plainly, was affable in manner, and free from affectation, despite the domestic inclinations of his latter years. His family at the time of his death consisted of his wife (a daughter of Judge Levi Woodbury, of New Hampshire) and four children, three sons and an unmarried daughter. The eldest son, Woodbury, is a lawyer and a great favorite in society, and the younger sons are law students. Besides these, he leaves surviving him a sister who is the wife of Admiral Lee.

Capt. Webb's Body Found.

PICKED UP IN THE RIVER BELOW LEWISTON—A FATAL GASH IN THE HEAD.

A dispatch from Buffalo, N. Y. dated July 29, says: All speculation as to the fate of Captain Matthew Webb, the courageous swimmer who tried to pass through the Niagara whirlpool, is now at rest, the body of the unfortunate man having been found at noon yesterday in the Niagara river, a mile and a half below Lewiston. Richard W. Turner, a mason, residing at Youngstown, was rowing in a small boat searching for driftwood. When in a small eddy near the shore between Apre's and Grady's landings, he discovered the bloated body of a man floating in the water. The tattered red trunks convinced him that it was the corpse of Capain Webb, and he went back to Lewiston for help. Getting assistance he returned to the spot and towed the body to the dock. It was there fully identified. The corpse was much swollen and was rigid in the position of a man swimming, both arms and legs being extended. There were no fractures or dislocations of the limbs, but on the top of the head was a contusion which was the evident cause of death. The scalp was gashed as though the captain in diving had struck against a rock. There were gashes on his right shoulder, on the left hip and over the right eye, and several bruises. Coroner Eisenheimer, of Suspension Bridge, was notified and went to the scene with a jury. Manager Kyle was telegraphed to at Boston. After being viewed by the jury the remains were placed in the vault at Oakwood cemetery. Dr. E. W. Smith, of Lewiston, and Dr. G. W. Clark, of Niagara Falls, will make a post-mortem examination of the remains. In conversation nearly all the physicians present agreed that the blow on the head had caused instantaneous death, and the opinion prevailed that the injury had been received in the rapids before the captain had reached the whirlpool. There are large crowds in Lewiston, an excursion train having brought in a load. Much excitement prevails, and much sympathy is expressed for the wife of Webb. The reward of $100 offeerd by Manager Kyle will be paid to Turner, who found the body.

The Sorrows of Clergymen's Widows.

Recent discussions as to the scarcity of ministers have led to the wholesome exchange of opinion as to the causes of the alleged scarcity. A shrewed observer of ministerial affairs throws light on the subject by exposing the scantiness of the provision made for the clergy in old age and when disabled by shattered health. It is commonly supposed by those who are not well informed that aged ministers and minister's widows are provided for by funds set apart for the purpose by each of the denominations. There are, indeed, such funds, but they are so meagre as to reduce their beneficiaries almost to starvation point. The case is given of a widow whose husband had served the Church faithfully for forty years. The good man had, for a long time before his death, been an invalid, and his illness had eaten up all the slender savings of his life, including his little home. After his death the widow applied to the "Board for pecuniery aid. She received in the course of a year $250. Out of this she had to pay her husband's funeral expenses and to live. A crippled son added to her expenses, without being able to afford any assistance. At times she had been without fuel, and almost without food. But for the kindness of neighbors this excellent woman would have starved. Her experience is calculated to quench rather than to stimulate the desire in the minds of thoughtful young men to enter the ministry. No man wants to devote himself to a life of possible poverty with the distinct knowledge that those whom he has served will let his widow and orphans go hnngry and half-clad. Of late years attention has been given to making proper provision for the disabled and the widowed. But the churches are not yet half awake to the importance of the matter, and comparatively little has been done. A liberal provision, if ever made, will work a radical change.—*Press.*

The Platform.

AN EXCELLENT ONE FOR THE DEMOCRACY TO PRESENT TO THE PEOPLE.

The following is the platform which was unanimously adopted:

The democracy of Pennsylvynia, true to the fundamental faith of their party, reassert their belief in a strict construction and rigid enforcement of the federal constitution; they uphold the sanctity of personal liberty, the security of private property and the rights of local self-government; they believe in that genuine and deep reaching civil service reform which consists in the election to office of honest, intelligent, capable and courageous public servants, who will faithfully administer their trust and who will be held to strict accountability for such a discharge of it, and who will redeem and purge the department of the general government from that corruption and fraud with which they have been permeated under republican rule, and which that party has shown itself unable and unwilling to eradicate; they believe in such taxation of the people as is requisite for the necessities of the government economically administered, and that import duties should be so adjusted in their application as to prevent unequal burdens, encourage productive industries at home and afford just compensation to labor, but not to create or foster monopolies; they denounce the proposition of the republican party that the people should be taxed to raise a surplus fund for the federal government to distribute among the states; the people should only be taxed so much as is absolutely indispensable for the frugal conduct of their affairs—not one cent for surplus and no unnecessary taxation. The existing surplus in the treasury should be faithfully applied to the payment of the public debt. The money not needed for the expense of the government should remain in the pockets of the people. To this end we favor the entire abolition of the present system of internal taxation as a measure of relief demanded by the people from an unnecessary and unequal burden; they demand that the government should redeem all its express and implied obligations as to the coinage; that it shall maintain and defend the dignity of American labor and the rights of American citizens at home and abroad; they insist on reserving the public lands for actual settlers—not another acre for corporations; and they further declare, that

1. The administration of Governor Pattison has vindicated the pledges of reform upon which it was elected; and his upright, intelligent and courageous exercise of the executive power deserves the unqualified approbation of his party and of the people of the commonwealth.

2. The economies enforced by the democratic house of representatives and in the departments of state government which have passed under democratic control, and the abolition of useless officers that were a burden to the people, give assurance that the extension of that control to other departments of the state government will be accompanied by real reforms of the extravagance and irregularities which have prevailed under the republican administration.

3. Public moneys are for public uses; and all appropriations should be the subjects of rigid scrutiny, to the end that these uses may be served without personal or local favoritism waste or peculation.

4. The long continued abuses and spoliation of the state treasury, and the defiance of law by its management make essential a radical reform, so that large funds shall not be accumulated by taxation of the people, to be distributed among the favored depositories of state officials, but that all surplus in excess of the immediate necessities of the state government shall be invested in interest bearing state or federal securities until it may be applied to the extinguishment of the state debt.

THE GOVERNOR ENDORSED.

5. The demand of the democratic senators and representatives for an honest, just and true apportionment, is in accord with the letter and spirit of the constitution, and with the rights and interests of every section, and of all the people of the state. The shameless determination of the republicans of the legislature to maintain the present dishonest, unjust and untrue apportionment of the state by their refusal to accede to any fair proposition, is a denial to the people of their right to fair and equal representation, which is the foundation of free government. We commend the governor for convening the extra session to enforce the obedience to the law. We counsel the democratic members of the legislature to continue to insist upon that obedience. The cost in money is not to be weighed against the cost of a broken constitution, violated duty and the denial of the rights of the people.

6. The long continued immunity from punishment for political and other crimes which offenders enjoy under republican control of the pardon board, has been terminated by the selection to that body of democrats, who have regard for their oaths and duties, and who exercise their responsible office without fear, favor or affection.

7. The 16th and 17th articles of the state constitution, regulating private corporations, railroads and canals, are the supreme law of the commonwealth governing them, and these provisions of the law should be enforced in their full vigor and meaning by appropriate legislation. Extortions and fraudulent discriminations are crimes and should be punished as such.

LAWS FOR THE WORKINGMEN.

8. That the action of the legislature in passing laws to protect honest workingmen from being brought into competition with convict laborers is to be recommended, and the democratic house of representatives is deserving of especial approval for originating the measures looking to that end.

9. Every legitimate effort of labor to better its condition, enhance its reward and protect its rights, commands the sympathy and support of the democratic party, which is the natural foe of monopoly, and the natural friend of the workingman. The present unprecedented and unsatisfactory condition of the relations of labor and capital demands the careful thought of legislators. Due regard should be had to the vested rights of capital and the claims of private enterprise. Legal arbitration is a proper and commendable means of settling disputes between employers and employes.

10. The tax laws of the state should be carefully revised and so changed as to make them more equal and more just, and bear equally upon all classes of property.

Resolved, That the rules of the party be so amended as to fix the time of the annual meeting of the state committee at 4 p. m. on the Wednesday after the third Monday of January, instead of the third Monday as now provided.

ITEMS.

A Fall River company has an order for 80,000 spindles for China.

There were 190 failures during the week in this country and Canada, against 168 the week before.

Senor Barca, Spanish minister to United States, committed suicide by shooting himself Sunday morning at Albemale Hotel, New York city.

On last Thursday afternoon the train carrying President Arthur from Somerville, N. J. to Jersey City ran 35 miles in less than forty minutes. One mile between Westfield and Crawford was made in forty seconds.

Seventy five rafts, containing 375,000 feet of lumber, were swept from their moorings at Herr's Island by a freshet in the Allegheny river near Pittsburg, Sunday. The loss foots up $200,000.

The members of the Warren bar have at last secured a law library for the court house. Taking advantage of the war between book publishers they recently purched over 200 volumnes at half the old rates.

There are no longer any individual diggers for diamonds in South Africa. Companies of capitalists have bought the claims and not much is being done even by them owing to the low prices the stones now command.

A rare case is that of Andrew Carnegie, of Pittsburg, head of the largest iron manufacturing concern in this country. After accumulating a great fortune, he has returned to his native Scotland, and it is said will seek for election to parliament.

A Hartford paper says: Mr. Richard E. Rose has in his possession an interesting relic of the late Gen. Tom Thumb in the shape of a pair of boots worn by the general when twenty-one years old. The boots are not over four and a half inches in length, and Mr. Rose has never found a child able to walk who can put them on.

Samuel F. Prince wants $25,000 from the Pennsylvania railroad for running its Schuylkill Valley branch through his soapstone quarry, which is partly in Philadelphia and partly in Montgomery county. The company offer him only $20,000. There will be legal proceedings in both counties.

A tourist train running from Niagara Falls to the Thousand Islands, came in collision with a freight car which had been blown on the main track from a switch at Carlton, Orleans county, New York on last Friday evening. Nineteen persons were killed and a great number were injured.

General Jubal Early flatly denies the truth of the story that he picked up from the field of Manassas a tiny blue-eyed girl baby whose parents had both been killed in trying to escape from their house during the progress of the fight, and that this "waif of the battlefield" is now the sole support of General Early's two aged sisters, who cared for her and brought her up.

The first victim under the order of the Postmaster General prohibiting Postmasters of the higher grades from being absent from their posts without leave is Lyman M. Gates, of Kalamazoo, Mich. He was suspended last Saturday, to take effect when his successor is appointed.

During the past year the American Sunday School Union has organized in various parts of the United States 2,252 new schools, with 10,376 teachers and 82,749 scholars. It has aided 2,687 other schools, distributed 5,940 Bibles and 13,089 Testaments.

Niagara Falls is suffering severely from its reputation for extortion. The village looks squalid, the hackmen are idle, and tourists shun the place. Nevertheless the "tolls," making it impossible for the visitor to move without paying from ten cents to half a dollar, are still maintained.

The longshoremen, over 100 in number, at Erie, are on a strike for an advance of from twenty to twenty five cents per hour. The demands of the monthly men, twenty cents per hour for over time, were acceded by the Erie and Western Transportation Company. Some excitement prevails, but the strikers are orderly.

The steel mill was in full operation Monday at Bethlehem. The old mill will be put in operation the latter part of the week, and by Monday next all the departments may be working and two will be rebuilt. The company professes to have plenty of men to do its work. Every day there are desertions from the ranks of the Amalgamated association, though its officers are making strong efforts to keep their men intact and prevent a possible stampede.

In the English Wesleyan church, the office of lay preachers is regarded with much more favor than among the Methodists of this country. Many of our Methodists look on lay preachers as bores, and possibly there may be in some quarters reasonable cause for this. But in England one out of every twenty-eight Wesleyan members is a lay preacher. Many of these render active and eloquent service, and are in constant demand.

About ten o'clock Saturday morning the ground at New Cranberry, a small mining village, one mile from Hazleton, owned by A. Pardee & Co., began to settle. The vein underneath inclines at a pitch of about thirty-five degrees and it is possible that the ground will sink to a considerable depth. Seven houses have sunk so deep that the occupants were obliged to move their effects. In three the plastering was broken. The sunken ground covers an area of about two square acres and much uneasiness is felt.

The Lower Silesian *Tageblatt* tells of an aged peasant of that province who is entitled to the credit of committing suicide for the most original of causes. On his body a letter was found stating that he was going to hang himself to deprive his relatives, who were a good for-nothing lot, and had bothered him greatly all his life, of the sum of thirty thalers, which they would receive from the treasury of a benevolent society if he waited until death overtook him naturally, but which would be forfeited if he took his own life.

CANDIDATES

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

ROBERT BUCKINGHAM,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

H. V. WHITE,

OF BLOOMSBURG.

Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

DR. POUNDER'S ASPARGO

OR COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

ASPARAGUS,

Has been pronounced by leading physicians a sure cure for diseases of the

Bladder, Kidneys, Urinary Organs,

PAIN IN THE BACK.

Bright's Disease of The Kidneys,

Stone in the Bladder and Kidneys, Calculus' Gravel or Brick Dust Deposits, Dropsical Swellings, Weaknesses caused by Excesses, Mental Exhaustion and Nervous Prostration in either sex. Cures all Female Weaknesses, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflamation and Ulceration of the Womb.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price $1, or 6 bottles for $5. Sent to any address in the United States, free of expense, on receipt of cash or P. O. order.

Dr. Pounder Family Medicine Co.

4 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia Pa.

CATARRH HAY FEVER.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE PRICE 50 CENTS ELY BRO'S OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A. EASY TO USE

HAY-FEVER

I have been afflicted for 30 years, during August and September, with Hay Fever, and tried various remedies without relief. I used Ely's Cream Balm with favorable results, and can recommend it to all afflicted. R. W. Townsley, (ex-Mayor) Elizabeth, N. J.

Apply by little finger into the nostrils. By absorption it effectually cleanses the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores, and restores the sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications. A thorough treatment will cure. Unequaled for colds in head. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Sold by druggists. By mail 50c. a package—stamps.

July 13-4w d ELY BROTHERS, Owego, N. Y.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

Hair Renewer.

Seldom does a popular remedy, which has a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cause is plain. It is a preparation which supplies nourishment to the hair, and vigorous health to the scalp, as it should be.

Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their lifeless locks their original color and beauty. It offers great people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

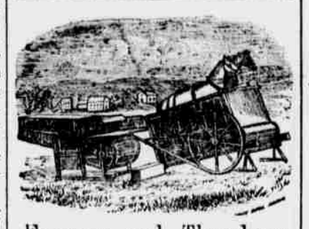
FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important popular toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an undesirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the remedy.

PREPARED BY

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists.



Farmers and Threshers

wishing to purchase first-class articles of

THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,

ALSO,

One and Two-Horse Tread Powers.

with Threshers and Shakers, will do well to call on or address J. M. HULSHIZER,

Light Street, Columbia county, Pa.

All work warranted. Send for price list and give me a trial. No better machines are manufactured for this section of the country.

July 20-3m

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., will be sold at public sale, on the premises in the township of Catawissa, on

MONDAY, August 6th, 1883.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, late of Joseph Helwig, deceased, to-wit: The undivided one-half interest of a messuage and tract of land bounded by lands of the estate of Solomon Helwig, deceased, Nathan Helwig, Joseph Breish, Mathias Gieg'es and others containing

97 Acres,

more or less, whereon are erected a Log

HOUSE, BANK BARN,

and other out buildings, two good springs of water, good apple orchard and the land in a good state of cultivation.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

Purchaser to pay for the deed.

JOHN MOUREY,
Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, August 11th,

at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county, Pa., to-wit: Bounded on the north by lands of Thomas Polk and Isaac Titman, on the west by lands of John Shaffer and William Rawlings, on the south by lands of Samuel Hilburn and Jacob Derr, and on the east by land belonging to the estate of Mary C. Musgrave, deceased, on which is erected a dwelling

HOUSE, BARN,

Wagon-shed and other outbuildings, containing

106 ACRES,

of land, more or less.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Musgrave.

July 20 JOHN MOUREY,
Miller & Ikeler, Atty's. Sheriff.

AUDITORS NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN BAYLOR, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administrator, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at the office of R. F. Zarr Esq. in Bloomsburg on Wednesday September 5th 1883, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all parties having claims against the estate must appear and prove the same or be debarred from any share of said fund.

JOHN C. YOCUM,
aug 3 Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES D. M'HENRY, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of James D. McHenry, deceased, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, Penn., have been granted by the Register of said county to Moses McHenry and Stott McHenry. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

MOSES McHENRY,
STOTT McHENRY,
Executors.

Stillwater, Pa., July 28.

WAY'S

SWIFT SURE

OINTMENT

Cures Piles, Itching, Blind and bleeding; Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworms, Ulcers, Chilblains, Pimples, all the Skin Diseases. The best ointment in the world. The people to be the judge. All druggists. Wholesale by JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 602 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 13-4w

SHOPPING BY MAIL

WE purpose making it as safe and pleasant, and in every way as satisfactory to shop by mail as in person at our counters.

WE take all possible care to avoid errors, and when any occur they are corrected at once.

WE are always willing to exchange goods which do not please after being received, provided, they are returned to us in perfect condition and within reasonable time.

Samples of Dry Goods of all kinds

even the most expensive, sent free of charge on application.

EVERY lady who shops by mail should send for a specimen copy of our

FASHION QUARTERLY.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

Eighth & Market Sts.,

Philadelphia.

C. B. ROBBINS,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES AND LIQUORS,

AND JOBBER IN CIGARS.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. C. GALIGNAN,

PRACTICAL TIN ROOFER,

OPERA HOUSE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A SCHOOL FOR ALL.

The University at Lewisburg, Pa

COLLEGE, ACADEMY, INSTITUTE.

A full Faculty of 18. Large Libraries. Eleven Free Scholarships at disposal. Send for catalogue to PRESIDENT DAVID J. HILL, LL. D., July 13-1m r Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

GRAND JURORS FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1883.

Bloom. E. F. Cavanee, Thomas E. Geddiis, B. F. Hicks, John Penman, Martin Randall, Frank Taylor, B. F. Kinney, David Wilson.
Benton. James Weirman.
Beaver. Samuel Hinderliter.
Catawissa. Hamilton Fisher.
Greenwood. Jonathan Lemon.
Fishingcreek, J. W. Robbins.
Hemlock. Richard Henry, Wm. Hartman, James A Harris.
Mifflin. Geo. Bowman.
Mt. Pleasant. A. V. Kressler, Wm. Oman.
Pine. Wm. Greenley.
Orange. A. H. Risher.
Scott. Geo. Kelchner, B. F. Rice, B. F. Reighard.

TRAVERSE JURORS FOR 4TH WEEK IN SEPTEMBER.

Berwick. S. P. Hanley, J. H. Hoyt, J. B. Lockard.
Benton. Andrew Stine, J. D. Cole, Henry Brower.
Beaver. Thomas Hoffman.
Bloom. James Commons, Joseph Decker, J. K. Eyer, J. J. Hagenbuch, Thomas Hartman, H. C. Nagle, John Yost, Fred Beagle.
Catawissa. Christian Clewell, Jacob Klingerman.
Centre. Z. T. Fowler, Silas Hone, Geo. Hagenbuch, Samuel Bower.
Centralia. Edward James, Manus McBrerty.
Fishingcreek. A. C. Druin, Elias M. Laubach, Moses McHenry, Geo. Pennington.
Greenwood. I. H. Ikeler, A. Stauder.
Hemlock. Reuben Bombey, G. W. Hartman, Jermiah Pooley.
Jackson. Frank Derr.
Locust. Washington George.
Madison. R. M. Butler.
Main. N. H. W. Brown, John W. Shuman.
Mifflin. Lewis Creasy, John Michael.
Mt. Pleasant. Stephen Crawford, Isaiah W. Howell, Clinton Melick.
Orange. Camden Mears, P. V. Classen, Marion Hughes.
Scott. Calvin Kressler, A. B. White.
Sugarloaf. E. C. Shultz.

TRAVERSE JURORS FOR FIRST WEEK IN OCTOBER.

Beaver. Charles Michael, Frank Rhoads.
Benton. R. M. Davis, Thos. Davis, Thos. Hartman, Stout E. Calley.
Berwick. S. P. Bowman, R. G. Crispin.
Bloom. John Kleckner, Wesley Knorr, Isaac Kitchen, J. J. Wall.
Briarcreek. H. M. Evans.
Catawissa. M. G. Hughes, John Huber, M. V. B. Kline.
Centre. Hiram Heller, John Miller.
Centralia. John T. Jones.
Fishingcreek. Amos White, J. F. Hutchison, J. M. Buckalew.
Greenwood. Theodore Parker.
Franklin. Henry Gutshall, Jonathan Loreman.
Madison. Erastus Hendershott.
Mifflin. John J. Hartzel, Abraham Scheweppenheiser.
Locust. John Gable.
Orange. I. R. Dildine, Geo. Appleman, J. B. Harman.
Pine. Wm. Pursell.
Roaringcreek. D. R. Hower.
Montour. Henry Aldrich.
Mt. Pleasant. H. W. Melick.

SWITHIN. C. SHORTLIDGE'S ACADEMY for Young Men and Boys, Media, Penn., 12m. from Philadelphia. School year opens Sept. 12. Fixed price covers every expense, even books, &c. No extra charges. No incidental expenses. No examination for admission. Thirteen experienced teachers, all men and all graduates. Special opportunities for apt students to advance rapidly. Special drill for dull and backward boys. Patrons or students may select any studies or choose the regular English, Scientific, Business, Classical, or Civil Engineering Course. Students fitted at Media Academy are now in Harvard, Yale, and ten other Colleges and Polytechnic Schools. A physical and a Chemical Laboratory; a fine Gymnasium and Ball ground. 1,500 vols. added to Library in 1883. Apparatus doubled in 1883. Ten students sent to College in 1883. A graduating class in Commercial Dept in 1883. Media has 7 churches and a temperance charter which prohibits the sale of all intoxicating drinks. For new Illustrated Circular address the Principal and Proprietor, SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, A. M. (Harv

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1883.

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6 30 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
4 00 p. m.	6 13 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7 36 a. m.	8 25 a. m.
10 47 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
6 35 p. m.	4 30 p. m.

The 11 45 train south connects with the Philadelphia & Reading at Rupert, and with the Northern Central at Northumberland.

The 8:25 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with 9:45 train on Pennsylvania road reaching Philadelphia at 3:30 p. m.

The 11:47 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert at 11:55 reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:45 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:45 reaching Philadelphia at 7:25 p. m

The 4:30 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m. and reaches Philadelphia at 2:55 a. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7.41 a. m	12.06 p. m.
6.31 p. m	7.07 p. m.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia county will meet at the usual places of holding the general election on Saturday August 11th, 1883, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon, and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in the county convention, to be held in the Opera House, Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, August 14th at 11 o'clock a. m. to place in nomination one candidate for District Attorney and one candidate for County Surveyor, and to transact such other business as the interest of the Democratic party may require. Also at the same time and places, and in the same manner, the Democratic electors in each district will elect one person to serve as a member of the county standing committee, which will meet immediately after the adjournment of the convention.

By order of the Standing Committee.

R. BUCKINGHAM,
Chairman.

Apportionment of Delegates according to the Democratic vote cast for Governor November 7, 1882.

One Delegate for every 67 votes allowance made for the largest fraction of a ratio.

Beaver,	193	3	Delegates.
Berwick, E total	212	2	"
" W		2	"
Benton,	226	3	"
Bloom E,	262	4	"
" W,	157	2	"
Briarcreek,	132	2	"
Catawissa,	224	3	"
Centralia,	130	2	"
Centre,	173	3	"
Conyngham, N	75	2	"
" S,	83	2	"
Fishingcreek,	262	4	"
Franklin,	59	2	"
Greenwood,	163	2	"
Hemlock,	145	2	"
Jackson,	123	2	"
Locust,	248	4	"
Madison,	168	3	"
Maine,	136	2	"
Mifflin,	193	3	"
Montour,	74	2	"
Mt. Pleasant,	88	2	"
Orange,	115	2	"
Pine,	97	2	"
Roaringcreek,	70	2	"
Scott E,	103	2	"
" W,	60	2	"
Sugarloaf,	167	2	"
	4139	70	Total 70

Personal.

J. C. Robins Esq. of Catawissa was in town on Tuesday.

Prof W. H. Schuyler and family are visiting at Dr. Schuyler's

W. H. Rhawn, Esq., of Catawissa, was in town on Wednesday.

Wm. George and Christian L. Artley, of Pensyl called upon us on Tuesday afternoon.

Elmer E. Person of this office is spending a week's vacation at his home in Montana, this county.

Miles Albertson, of Braganza, Georgia, a former resident of this county is visiting friends in this section.

Three daughters and one son, of Rev. J. R. Dimm, a former pastor of the Lutheran church, are visiting friends here.

The Columbia county fair will be held on October 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th.

The net profits of the Lutheran festival held in Evans' Hall recently, was $77

All the buildings formerly known as the tannery have been torn away. This will make a fine site for a building.

A number of young ladies walked to Berwick on Monday. They made the distance in between three and four hours.

Camp meeting stoves, beautiful ranges, preserving kettles, agate iron and stamped ware, reaper knife sections, &c., at Sharpless' foundry. 2t

---

A correspondent of the Pottsville *Chronicle* says there are five full blast unlicensed grog shops at Buck's Patch near Centralia. The population of the place is fifteen families.

The Fall term of court having been changed so as to begin on the fourth Monday of September, instead of the first Monday, all writs are returnable on the first day of the session.

A game of baseball was played at Williamsport last Saturday between the employees of the *Sun & Banner* and the *Gazette & Bulletin* offices. The former won by a score of 20 to 5.

David Lowenberg, J. J. McHenry, J. C. Yocum and S. P. Hanley, delegates to the Democratic State convention, and Geo. E. Elwell, member of the state committee, went to Harrisburg on Tuesday.

Rules of the Democratic party of Columbia county in pamphlet form for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. Will be sent by mail on receipt of ten cents. Postage stamps as good as cash. August 3-2w

---

Last Thursday and Friday there was a long rain storm up West creek. The streams raised so high as to tear out five mill ponds, damaging many crops along the streams and drowning a fine cow for J. J. Mecker.

The Gospel Temperance Union will hold its monthly meeting in the Baptist Church Tuesday evening next; August 7th 1839 at at half past seven. All are cordially invited. Special exercises are prepared.

L. A. Riley & Co., have built a very comfortable dwelling house for their foreman, Mr. Ted Reese, near their store building, Centralia. Mr. Reese and his little daughters make it very pleasant for their friends when they call upon them.—*Ashland Advocate.*

William Mosely, aged thirty-eight years, committed suicide by hanging in his cell at the Sunbury jail Sunday night. He was recently sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment for the murder of David Powell at Mt. Camrel on Christmas night last. Mosely's wife died during the trial. He leaves two children.

Mr. John Cornelison an old and much respected citizen of Pine township, died at his home in Iola, on Saturday last, July 28th, 1883. He had been in bad health for some time; but this severe attack was yet rather sudden. He leaves two sons and two daughters. He was 72 years and 2 days old. His brother-in-law, Jesse Cosper, living near Jerseytown, died on Friday of the same week.

DANGER FROM FERTILIZERS.—Warning has been sent out that the common fertilizers is a dangerous article to handle by any one suffering from chapped or sore hands. The material being composed of blood and bones of dead animals and some of which may have come by their death through disease, the danger is that if it comes in contact with a flesh wound it may result in blood poisoning.

Parties desiring the Hano Manifold Books can now secure them by calling at th's office. With this system the letter and copy are written together. It does away with the press, brush, water &c. No ink or pen required. Call early and examine. For sale only at the COLUMBIAN office.

The London *Lancet* has a charming way of consoling its readers and of promoting the comfort of humanity at large. It has just declared "there is no more powerful apparatus for the conveyance of disease than a book." Books, we are assured, can transmit "measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, sore throat, whooping cough, bronchitis, and perhaps phthisic." Will book-borrowers please bear this in mind.

The viewers appointed by the court to assess damages in the suit of the Bloomsburg Iron Company against the Bloomsburg Water Company, met last Saturday. The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. Buckalew and Waller, and the defendant by Messrs. Knorr and Barkley. The viewers were John Hartman, John S. Mensch, John Kressler, John G. Quick and Luther Eyer. The amount of damages awarded against the Water company for land taken for the reservoir and pump house was $1316.

We are sorry that we were unable to accept the invitation of the Bloomsburg Camping Club to visit them in camp near Forks. The club consists of Arthur Wilson, Rob Runyon, Will and Fred Holmes, Charley Elwell, James Pursel, Wesley Moyer, Harry and Will Kinports. They have been out two weeks and have passed the time pleasantly in fishing, hunting, boating, and occasionally lending a helping hand in the harvest field. Frequent visits from friends at home kept the larder well supplied.

The Summer issue of *Strawbridge & Clothier's Quarterly*, just out, is a splendid number; every page is of interest to the ladies. New fancy-work designs and stitches; instructions in amateur art, and how to adorn the person and how to decorate the home; a pretty piece of new vocal music; and the summer fashions in every department of dry goods fully illustrated. Price, 15 cents; get a copy from your news-dealer or send to Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia.

July 20-4w

Rates of excursion have been made by the executive committee of Mountain Grove Camp Meeting with all railroads leading to or connecting with lines reaching the camp ground. Arrangements have been made for the largest gathering in its history. A number of tents have been added and nearly all are now taken. Excursion tickets will be good from Aug. 6th to August 16th. Trains will leave Catawissa for Mountain Grove at 7:32 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., and return at 11:25 a. m. and 10:20 p. m.

We have an assortment of thermometers in stock which we will sell at reduced prices to close out. Every house should have one. Call and see them at the COLUMBIAN store.

As William R. Miller of Montour county was driving home from Danville market on the 25th ult., when opposite the premises of James Forsman, he was requested to stop. Complying, Forsman began abusing him and tried to pull him out of the wagon. Failing to accomplish this he jumped in himself and made a desperate attempt to kill him. A man working in a neighboring field, hearing Miller's cries for help, hastened to the wagon and succeeded in separating them, but not until after Miller was badly pounded and had received injuries which will maim him for life. His assailant has been arrested.

We attended the meeting of Ent Post G. A. R., at Bloomsburg on the 20th inst. The Post numbers over one hundred members, has good officers and a good hall, beautifully furnished. Our former townsman, George Beidleman, makes a live officer of the day. The post received seven new members on the night of our visit, applications are still coming in and the boys feel very much encouraged. In the hall we had the pleasure of meeting Comrade Ben Sharpless, of the old Sixth Reserves; Comrade Potter, of the Eleventh, and Comrades Beidleman and C. S. Furman.—*Shickshinny Correspondence of Union-Leader.*

"Law!" said a Philadelphia Judge the other day. "It's a good thing to keep out of at the rate at which young men are coming to the bar. I infer that few who have a desire to achieve distinction in it will believe me. Though there are a half a dozen members of the bar in this city who are reputed to earn $50,000 a year, there are six hundred, I am quite sure, who do not clear $9 a week. One can hardly say at the outset who will and who will not succeed. Of two men of apparently equal abilities and opportunities one will somehow reach the front in a few years, while the other will always remain in the rear.

The COLUMBIAN office is prepared to furnish all kinds of paper bags, plain or printed, at city prices. Merchants purchasing of us will save freight on their orders.

It was our pleasure on Tuesday last to take our first ride on the N. & W. B. Railway since its completion. The party was composed of Messrs. D. Lowenberg, J. J. McHenry, S. P. Hanley, J. C. Yocum Esq. and the writer. Through the thoughtfulness of Mr. Lowenberg, a delicious lunch had been prepared, to which all hands did ample justice. The ride down the river to Sunbury is certainly one of the most beautiful in the country. The track follows the river closely, and with the rippling waters with their little white capped waves in the foreground, the eye takes in the broad acres of fine farm lands bounded in the distant horizon by high hills. At Harrisburg our party stopped at the Jones House, kept by Fred Tinker, formerly of Williamsport. He is a genial host, and keeps an excellent house.

The State Normal School of the 6th district at Bloomsburg, Pa., will open the fourteenth year Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1883. The last term was the largest in its history. Those who expect to become teachers find the course prepared for them almost invaluable. The school gives to every graduate what no other in the district can give, a FULL PROFESSIONAL STANDING by its diploma, and almost *free tuition* to those who graduate in two years. A large corps of skilled teachers enables the school to give careful training to students preparing for college and to those in academic studies. Thoroughness of instruction, commodious buildings, accessibility, and cheapness are among the advantages. Students having a card from the principal, Rev. D. J. Waller, Jr., get half fare on the D. L. & W. R. R. Send for catalogue.

August 3-4w

While Peter Colihan and two young men, named Mulligan and McDonald, employed in the slope at the Continental Colliery, were engaged last Saturday in retimbering the slope, the top suddenly gave way, burying Colihan and McDonald under the coal, and knocking Mulligan off the wagon, but without injuring him. Men were immediately put to work to rescue the men beneath the debris. McDonald was extricated with much difficulty and was found to be injured slightly. An immense amount of coal was removed before Colihan was found. He received severe cuts about the head and body, and died soon after being taken out. He was a son of Chief Burgess James Colihan, of Centralia, and leaves a wife and four children.

It is learned from the *Miltonian* that on Wednesday night last week, between one and two o'clock, a burglar entered the house of C. A. Godcharles, in Milton, by placing a ladder against the second story window from Front street. His entrance was not made noiselessly, as Mrs. Godcharles heard him and saw him make his way to the bureau. Before she could alarm her husband, who was soundly sleeping, the chief had rifled Mr. Godcharles' clothes of his gold watch, a very valuable one, and sum of money reaching over $200. When Mr. Godcharles awakened he followed in the direction of the thief to the window and saw him descend the ladder, while below on the pavement stood an accomplice of the the thief who pointed a revolver at him, and told him to withdraw his head or he would be shot. This request seemed reasonable enough and was promptly complied with. The thieves then made off, up the alley in the rear of the Front street lots. They were heard by a number of parties as they made good time on their retreat. This should serve as a caution to people who make national banks of their pants pockets.

A Newspaper Train.

It is rumored that the Philadelphia and Reading railroad will soon put on a newspaper train, which will run from Philadelphia to Williamsport. This would give us the Philadelphia papers on the morning of the day they are issued, and would be a great convenience to the public.

FOR SALE.—A Platform Spring wagon with top. Would exchange for hay or oats. Apply to

W. C. MCKINNEY, Bloomsburg.

A Freak of Nature.

A freak of nature was developed near White Haven last week Wednesday morning, that is a veritable wonder, and attracts much attention. Mr. Whitebread's cow gave birth to a calf that morning that has the appearence of being turned inside out. Its heart, lungs, liver, stomach and intestines are all exposed, in full view, and appear to be on the outside, instead of inside the animal. It has no hide or skin, save around the head and neck, which are regularly formed, and have the appearence of ordinary calves. Its lungs are enveloped in a membrane, the other organs being wholly exposed. It lived about an hour after its birth, when it was choked to death. It has been purchased by John O'Dea, who will perserve it and place it on exhibition.

In Memorian.

WHEREAS, The heavy hand of the dread monster Death having called our brother Elias J. McHenry after an illness of one year, therefore.

Resolved, That in his death the Lodge has lost a devoted member, the community an excellent neighbor, the county an honorable citizens, the family a faithful and affectionate husband and father, that in his departure the sons, daughters and wife are constantly reminded by that still small voice within that far off land from whose bourne no traveler has ever returned.

Resolved, That this Lodge as a memorial be draped in mourning for the space of ninety days, and a copy of these resolutions be placed in the hands of the bereaved family.

Attest J. BROOKS FOLLMER,
ALEXANDER S. KRAMER,
GEORGE W. COLE, } Com.

Resolution of Condolence.

WHEREAS, In the wisdom of an overruling Providence brother William T. Conner has been called to cross the Jordan of Death after a lingering illness of near four months bearing his sufferings with an uncomplaining submission and resignation, therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the Oriental Lodge No. 460 F and A. M. deplore his loss as a member and brother to which he seemed devotedly attached.

Resolved, That the family in his death have lost a warm hearted brother and son. That in the submissiveness and willingness to bear his sufferings without murmur and the vacant chair in the family circle, they will ever remember the will of him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That in token of respect to his memory the working tools and charter of this Lodge be draped in mourning for the space of ninety days and that a copy of these resolutions be placed in the hands of the bereaved family and that the editors of the county papers be invited to give them a place in their columns.

Attest. JAMES B. HARMAN,
MILES A. WILLIAMS,
NORMAN S. HAYHURST, } Com.

A Contradiction.

We are reliably informed that there is no truth in the statement that the widow of R. A. Packer has instituted a suit in equity against the Asa Packer estate. Harry Packer, the only brother of the late Robert A., but recently returned from Europe, says that so far as Mrs. Packer is concerned everything shall be the same as if her husband had lived, a sentiment worthy the man who gave it utterance. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that the relations existing between Mrs. Packer and the family of her deceased husband, are of the most friendly character, and that legal proceedings are furthest from their minds. The statement appeared originally in an Easton paper, and from this was reproduced in the Mauch Chunk *Coal Gazette*. As that paper is published at the home of Mr. Packer, we considered it authority, and copied from it without hesitancy. But while we regret having repeated the statement, we are pleased to learn that it is without foundation in fact.—*Waverly Advocate.*

Thermometers, from 25 cents to $3.50 at the COLUMBIAN store. tf

How to get to Sleep.

Prolonged habits of weakfulness often betoken serious impairment of the nervous system. What may be done by the person himself, on awakening during the night in order to again induce sleep? The expedients at our disposal, it must be admitted, are exceedingly variable in their efficacy, but most of them are worth trying. A sense of drowsiness is sometimes easily induced by getting up and standing by the bedside until one feels almost chilled and the bed is cold. Another expedient is to wash the head, neck and upper part of the body in cold water—a lower temperature of the skin inducing a probably more active circulation of the blood to the surface and away from the nervous centres. I have found, says one writer, a bit of dry bread thoroughly masticated and eaten at this time to act almost like a charm in some cases, by drawing blood from the brain to the stomach, and thus securing sleep. Anything which serves to detract attention from one's self and surroundings may avail—such as saying the alphabet, counting one's respirations, repeating the multiplication table, and a multitude of similiar expedients. An ancient monkish receipt for weakefulness was to "count your beads."

Selecting A Horse.

Many of our people know but very little about the selecting of a good horse, and the following from the *Turf, Field and Farm* will prove of interest:

In buying a horse, first look at the head and eyes for signs of intelligence, temper, courage and honesty. Unless a horse has brains you cannot teach him to do anything well. If bad qualities predominate in a horse, education only serves to enlarge and intensify them. The head is an indicator of disposition. A square muzzle, with large nostrils, evidences an ample breathing apparatus and lung power. Next see that he is well under the jowl, with jaw bones broad and wide apart under the throttle. Breadth and fullness between the ears are always desirable. The eyes should be full and hazle in color: ears small and thin and thrown well forward. The horse that turns his ears back every now and then is not to be trusted. He is either a biter or a kicker, and is sure to be vicious in other respects, and, being naturally vicious, he can never be trained to do anything well; and so a horse with a rounding nose, tapering forhead, and a broad, full face below the eyes is always treacherous and not to be depended on. Avoid the long-legged, stilted animal—always choose one with a short, straight back and rump, withers high and shoulders sloping, well set back, and with good depth of chest, fore legs short, hind legs straight with low down hock, short pastern joints and a round mulish shaped foot.

A Piece of Advice.

The following article, from the Chicago Tribune, tells a good deal of truth in a few words:

What tells so readily the standard of a town or city as the appearence of its paper? And its youth or its age can as well be determined as by a personal notice. The enterprise of its citizens is depicted by its advertisements, their liberality by the looks of the people. Some papers show a good, solid, healthy foundation, plethoric purses, and a well-to-do appearence generally; others show a striving to contend with the grasping thousands around them, trying to wrench out an existence from a close-fisted community around them. An occassionol meteoric display in its columns of a telegraph or local, or of editorials, shows what it can do if it had the means, but it cannot continue its expensive work, until support comes which ought to be readily granted.

A newspaper is like a church: it wants fostering; then it can reflet credit on its location. Take your home paper. It gives you more news of immediate interest than New York or other papers; it talks for you when other localities belie you; it stands up for your rights; you always have a champion in your home paper, and those who stand up for you should certainly be sustained. Your interests are kindred and equal, and you must rise or fall together. Therefore, it is to your interest to support your home paper; not grudgingly but in a liberal spirit, as a pleasure, not as a disagreeable duty; but as an investment that will amply pay the expenditure.

Orangeville News.

Niblo, ye correspondent of ye *Republican* offers the sum of $00.25 to any one who will furnish him with the name of X. Y. Z. Don't betray us friends for we stand in mortal fear of his mighty pen, for Barney though short of stature is great of mouth and pen and he threatens us with both when he finds us out. Wouldn't Professor help you slaughter us Brownies. Your new character of champion of the girl in boots commands our admiration. Drop the pen and come out as the knight of petticoats.

E. B. Johnson has purchased a fine team of sorrel horses for use in his livery. These with his boys and buggies will enable him to send out as good turnouts as any in the county.

The supervisor of roads last week removed the stone bridge at the lower end of town and replaced it with a plank one. We are not sure we would be justified in calling it an improvement. But the removal of the old stable and straightening of the road certainly is.

We hear that George P. Stiner, Lilley & Sleppy's genial clerk, intends building himself a home on the corner opposite D. W. Hicks, dimensions 22x38. That will be another improvement.

There is a rumor going the rounds of town to the effect that some enterprising parties are about to erect a paper mill just above Herring's grist mill. We understaud the enterprise is a settled thing if the railroad goes through.

Our farmers all reaped large harvests of wheat, rye and hay and they report corn and oats promise well and they are wearing smiling faces over it.

Jim made a flying trip to Milton and New Columbia last Wednesday returning on Thursday. He says he went over to attend a lawn party. So, so Jimmy we know all about it, 16 yards of lawn and 145 pounds of lady.

John has found a new divinity and is quite attentive to the same. Look out Johnny, she is taken and you are in danger.

Prof. tried tried that 20 ft rod Saturday; result—2 sunnies. He says he is going again and fish with devils (no relation to the Prince of darkness.)

Mrs. J. W. Connor is very ill of a complication of fevers. Dr. Ammerman is in attendance upon her.

Mr. Amos Savage and Miss Sallie Ale, James Williams and Miss Creveling are spending a few days at Ganaga lake with mine host Ricketts. We expect they will have a fine time.

Our glass ball smashers had two days practice last week. We have'nt the Saturday's score but heard that Low led with 9 balls out of 10. On last Monday they made a very creditable score with Lilly and Low a tie at 9 out of 10 and the balance a tie at 8, out of 10.

Diseases of Animals.

MESSRS EDITORS.—As I read an article in your paper on diseases of sheep and cattle, I am satisfied that the author is wrong in some of his ideas as to sheep snots or staggers the parasites that he thinks is caused through herbage is from a long fly that stings or lays their nits in the nose of the sheep. If the sheep is kept long in one place by watching them you can see the fly strike them, fly away very quickly and the sheep will run and rub their nose; the sound of the fly will make them run. As sulphur is death to insects, feed the sheep a teaspoonfull of the hard brimstone, to each sheep once a week. 2 or 3 doses will cure them. I have used it for a number of years and it has not failed. As well as in diphtheria it is a sure cure. For cattle it is the best medicine I have used. For yellow water and other diseases ariswatsel or rowl root, dose a large table spoonful of roots cut fine repeat the dose 2 or 3 days once a day. In more than 20 cases I have not lost. But there is one disease the name I can't give but the cow will swell at the navel and the milk will stop to flow in a very short time. A handful of polk root will cure it very soon. Now the idea of those parasites passing through a body thence in the herbs, thence through the stomach of the beast is all fudge; as all flesh and the water we drink is made partly of living material therefore whenever the system gets diseased or the flesh dead then they work but not before. What I have written I can sustantiate and if you think it worth room in your columns it may save some man's stock, if he will try the medicines as above.

Deeds Recorded.

The following deeds have been recorded since those last published:

Jacob Kreigh and wife to Jeremiah S. Kreigh, Catawissa.

James Rullin and wife to Jane Johnson Scott.

Seth B. Bowman to John H. Bredheimer, Berwick.

C. S. Fornwald, Sheriff, to Christopher Klinetob, Briarcreek.

Rosemont cemetery Co., to Patrick Dillon, et. al. Bloomsburg.

William C. Walls and wife to Philip Billmeyer, Conyngham.

Philip Billmeyer to Johnson Beasley Coal Co., Conyngham.

William C. Walls and wife to the same.

George W. Goodman to the same.

Thomas E. Brittain and wife to Olden Stokes, Briarcreek.

C. E. Davenport and wife et al to Alonzo Lockard, Briarcreek.

George W. Hoffman and wife to Augustus Stauter, Greenwood.

Johnson H. Ikeler, Admr. to the same.

Joseph G. Keller and wife to the same.

W. M. DeWitt and wife to the same.

Hester A. Moore to the same.

Richard Thompson to Daniel Oliver, Berwick.

Peter R. Baldy and wife to Susan Ann Block, Locust.

Isaac Ernwine and wife et al to Samuel Kelchner, Centre.

Aaron W. Hess and wife to John Jamison, Mifflin.

Solomon Deaner and wife to John Jamison, Main.

Franklin I. Shuman and wife to Mary M. Barnhart, Catawissa.

John G. Quick Admr to Henry B. Aldrich, Bloomsburg.

Henry B Aldrich and wife to Reuben Hess, Bloomsburg.

E. R. Ikeler and wife to Lucinda Johnson, Fishingcreek.

First National Bank of Berwick to George Buckle, Scott.

Mifflin Items.

"Next station, Mountain Grove."

Annie Steeley spent Sunday at her home at West Mifflin.

Phineas Smith is building in town.

Some of the Hetlerville boys spent a whole rainy day fishing at the river. They met with the usual luck,

Eliza Hartzel is on the sick list.

T. D. Strauss drove to Hetlerville on Sunday. For further information inquire of A. E.

Dental Fox of Beaver Valley is doing a good business in these parts.

C. D. Therkheisle of Pittston is staying a short time with his father in our town.

We have no "darkies" but there is a good deal of "blackberrying" done now-a-days.

The school directors have decided to build a school house with two rooms more than the previous specifications called for; we have not yet learned what the two additional rooms are for.

Jennie Grover is severely attacked with diphtheria and whooping-cough.

A. V. Smith of Mountain Grove drove through town on Monday en route to Light Street.

While crossing the Green Mountain near Hazleton on Saturday we saw a snake which had been killed that measured nine feet six inches in length and fourteen inches around the body. My companion who had visited Florida says this is the largest snake he had ever seen except in the Zoological Gardens at Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—A full set of tinner's Machines hand tools and patterns.

Apply to W. R. RUPERT,
Box 43 Bloomsburg, Pa.

June 27-4w

Felonious Assault.

The following account of a dastardly attempt was written by the correspondent of the *News-Dealer* and as it contains full particulars, we copy it.

On Wednesday afternoon, of last week, toward evening, a little daughter of Edward Jacobs, of this town, was coming home alone from the celebration and picnic held at Rupert, over the four hundredth anniversary of Martin Luther, when a brute, by the name of Charles Cook, followed her and ran after her until he caught her. Then he tied her to a fence by the roadside, until he took off her little shoes and stockings; after that being done, he stripped his own feet of his shoes and stockings, then loosened her, picked her up, started to wade big Fishing Creek, telling her he was going across, and if she did not keep quiet he would put her in the water and drown her. But, fortunately for the little girl, he was noticed by some boys who were in the creek, swimming. They started for him when attracted by her shrieks, and he dropped her and ran, taking to the fields, until he reached town. He is a married man, aged about twenty-three years, with a wife and child in this place. The little girl got home and told her mother. Her father, being at his work, was sent for, and he proceeded at once to a justice's office, swore out a warrant against Cook and placed it in the hands of Constable Woodward, who soon after made the arrest. Cook was taken before John M. Clark, esq., and bound over to the September term of Court. Not being able to get any bail he went to jail. The above are substantially the facts as related by the little girl, and in part corroborated by the boys who were in the creek. She is between eight and nine years old, of humble but respectable parents. Her father is a baker in this town.

8 acres of John Wanamaker General Store near New City Hall Philadelphia

Niagara Falls.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TO THE CATARACT AND WATKINS GLEN, THE GREAT NATURAL WONDERS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.

A special excursion train will be run via Northern Central railway Tuesday August 21st. Schedule and rates of fare to Niagara Falls and return are as follows.

	Rate.	Special Train Leaves.
Harrisburg	$8 25	8.35 a. m.
Dauphin	8 00	8.55 "
Clarks Ferry	7 85	9.08 "
Halifax	7 70	9.22 "
Lykens	7 95	8.45 "
Millersburg	7 55	9.33 "
Georgetown	7 35	9.52 "
Trevorton Junction	7 20	10.03 "
Selinsgrove Junction	7 05	10.15 "
Shamokin	7 40	8.25 "
Catawissa	7 45	9.25 "
Riverside	7 25	9.45 "
Sunbury	6 95	10.35 "
Northumberland	6 90	10.45 "
Spring Mills	7 75	5.50 "
Coburn	7 60	6.18 "
Mifflinburg	7 00	8.00 "
Lewisburg	6 80	10.00 "
Montandon	6 75	11.00 "
Milton	6 65	11.08 "
Watsontown	6 55	11.18 "
Dewart	6 50	11.23 "
Montgomery	6 40	11.32 "
Muncy	6 30	11.50 "
Renovo	7 25	10.05 "
Bellefonte	7 20	10.00 "
Lock Haven	6 60	11.15 "
Jersey Shore	6 30	11.45 "
Newberry	6 10	12.10 p. m.
Williamsport	6 00	12.40 "

Arrive at Watkins at 4:15 p. m. Tickets good only on special train to Watkins, but from Watkins they will be good any time within ten days from date of issue, and good to stop off at any intermediate point. Excursionists will have the privilege of going from Watkins by steamboat over Seneca lake to Geneva, thence to Niagara Falls via New York Central railroad, passing the celebrated Clifton Springs en route, or direct by mail via Canandaigua. Returning via same route except via Canandaigua instead of via Geneva and lake to Watkins. The scenery over the entire route cannot be excelled for beauty and grandur.

The accommodations for this excursion will be first class in every particular. The fare to Niagara Falls and return from all points has been made extremely low and within the means of all.

☞See railroad fare from Catawissa only $7.45 and other points in proportion to the distance.

Arrangements will be made for reduced rates at the hotels at Watkins Glen and Niagara Falls, and for carriage hire and admission to the places of interest, so that persons will know just what it will cost before making the trip, the details of which will be announced in a few days.

MARRIAGES.

At the Reformed parsonage in Orangeville on the 28th of July, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. Freas Thomas of Fishingcreek township to Miss Emma Fowler of Salem, Luzerne county.

TIRED OUT. The distressing feeling of weariness, of exhaustion without effort, which makes life a burden to so many people, is due to the fact that the blood is poor, and the vitality consequently feeble. If you are suffering from such feelings,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is just what you need, and will do you incalculable good.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitalizing, enriching, and invigorating qualities as AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Elegant parlor suits, chamber sets, and all kinds of furniture at Cadman's

---

For good cheap furniture, go to Cadman's.

Nobby suits made to order at Evans & Eyer's, by first-class workmen. Prices very reasonable.

Fine groceries, notions, canned goods, at J. B. Skeer's.

A full line of ready-made clothing, gents' furnishing goods, valises, &c., at Evans & Eyer's.

Pictures, frames, window cornices, at Cadman's.

Shirts, cuffs and collars, necktics, and all kinds of goods for gents' wear, at Evans & Eyer's.

Go To

I. W. HARTMAN & SON'S.

AND SEE

Jerseys at $2.75.
Black cashmeres.
Cotton flannels,
New style dark calicoes,
Remnants embroideries and ribbons at ½ to ¼ prices,
Remnants dress goods very cheap,
Ladies and childrens shoes,
Prices on all summer goods very low this month,
No trouble to show goods.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

EVERYBODY KNOWS IT.

When you have the Itch, Salt Rheum, Galls, or Skin Eruptions of any kind, and the Piles, that you know without being told of it. C. A. Klein, the druggist, will sell you Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy for 50 cents, which affords immediate relief, and is a sure cure for either of the above diseases. July 6-cow

---

Tampico, Tenn.—Rev. D. F. Manly, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me of indigestion and nervousness after physicians failed.

9999 spring chickens.
9999 old hens, geese and ducks.
9999 good live calves.
9999 lbs. raspberries.
9999 " pitted cherries.

All the above wanted at Light Street, by Silas Young.

August 3-6m

The most deadly foe to all malarial diseases is Ayer's Ague Cure, a combination of vegetable ingredients only, of which the most valuable is used in no other known preparation. This remedy is an absolute and certain specific, and succeeds when all other medicines fail. A cure is warranted.

"For years Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham has been contending with the terrible hydra known as *Disease*, with what surprising success many who were in the serpent's coils will testify. Often has the powerless victim been snatched from the open jaws of the destroyer. In smiting the heads of this monster Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is far more efficacious than the processes of potential and actual cautery.

"Many a sickly woman, whose sad experience had demonstrated alike the failure of conceited doctors and poisonous drugs, has obtained a new lease of life for a few dollars worth of the Vegetable Compound and has gone on her way rejoicing and praising Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass.

Nervousness, debility and exhausted vitality cured by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

THIRTEEN YEAR'S DYSPEPSIA.

"I suffered with dyspepsia for 13 years," writes John Albright Esq., of Columbus, Ohio. "*Samaritan Nervine* cured me." As it always cures such disorders. At druggists.

Baltimore, Md.—Dr. Irwin A. Elderidge, says: "I would recommend a trial of Brown's Iron Bitters in all cases of anaemic debility or when a tonic or appetizer is indicated.

CAUSE OF FAILURE.

Want of confidence accounts for half of the business failures of to-day. C. A. Klein, the Druggist, is not liable to fail for the want of confidence in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup, for he gives away a bottle free to all who are suffering with Cough, Colds, Asthma, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. July 6-eow

---

Owenton, Ky.—Dr. I. F. Mundy, says: "I have found Brown's Iron Bitters one of the best tonics and prescribe it frequently.

CONVINCING.

The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to test the article direct. C. A. Klein, the Druggist, has a free trial bottle of Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup for each and every one who is afflicted with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption or any Lung Affection. July 6-eow

---

***"He that prays harm for his neighbor, begs a curse upon himself." He that recommends Kidney-Wort to his sick neighbor brings a blessing rich and full both to his neighbor and himself. Habitual costiveness is the bane of nearly every American woman. Every woman owes it to herself and to her family to use that celebrated medicine, Kidney-Wort.

Vigor, strength and health, all found in one bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters.

Not a particle of calomel or any other deleterious substance enters into the composition of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. On the contrary, they prove of special service to those who have used calomel and other mineral poisons as medicines, and feel their injurious effects. In such cases Ayer's Pills are invaluable.

Huntsville, Ala.—Dr. J. C. Spotswood, says: "I highly recommend Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia, rheumatism and general debility."

COMMUNION WINE.

Physicians have used Speer's Port Grape Wine, of New Jersey, and, having applied to it the strictest test, pronounce it a pure wine, and recommend it to the aged and infirm, and for general use where wine is desirable, as the most reliable of wines to be had. It received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition. Mr. Speer also preserves the grape juice fresh and sweet just as it runs from the press, not by the use of spirits, but by extracting the fermenting principle from the ripe grapes when mashed. For sale by C. A. Kleim.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IN EPILEISY.

"I prescribe it in my practice," is the expression used by Dr. J. A. Patmore, of Riley, Ind. He referred to *Samaritan Nervine*, and further along says: "It cures epileptic fits."

100,000 acres of good land for sale cheap in Shanandoah Valley giving the purchaser the full benefit of the market by L. F. Caldwell, Winchester, Virginia. Correspondence solicited. May 13 6w.*

See a woman in another column, near Speer's Vineyards, picking grapes from which Speer's Port Grape Wine is made, that is so highly esteemed by the medical profession, for the use of invalids, weakly persons and the aged.

Sold by Druggists. sept 22-1y

☞The Diamond Dyes for family use have no equals. All popular colors easily dyed, fast and beautiful. 10 cents a package.

WHY THEY CALL HIM "OLD MAN."

"Yes, that's sadly so," said Jenkins, "my hair is turning gray and is falling out before its time. Use something? I would, but most hair restorers are dangerous." "True," answered his friend, "but Parker's Hair Balsam is as harmless as it is effective. I've tried it, and know. Give the

The Act of Dying.

HOW PEOPLE FEEL WHEN LIFE'S LAST CHORD SNAPS.

Sir Benjamin Brodie, professor of chemistry in the university of Oxford and an eminent English scientist, in an interesting work, entitled, "Physchological Inquiries," gives the following results of his professional experience of the last moments of life:

Really, according to my observation, the mere act of dying is seldom, in any sense of the word, a very painful process. It is true that some persons die in a state of bodily torture, as in cases of tetanus; that the drunkard dying of delirium tremens is haunted by terrible visions, and that the victim of that most horrible of all diseases, hydrophobia, in addition to those peculiar bodily sufferings from which the disease has derived its name, may be in a state of terror from the supposed presence of frightful objects, which are presented to him as realities, even to the last. But these and some other instances which I might adduce are exceptions to the general rule which is, that both mental and bodily suffering terminates long before the scene is finally closed. This as to the actual fear of death: It seems to me that the Author of our existence for the most part gives it to us when it is intended that we should live, and takes it away from us when it is intended that we should die. Those who have been long tormented by bodily pain are generally as anxious to die as they were to live. So it often is with those whose life has been protracted to an extreme old age, beyond the usual period of mortality, even when they labor under no actual disease. It is not very common for any one to die merely of old age:

"Like ripe fruit to drop
Into his mother's lap,"

But I have known this to happen; and a happy conclusion it has seemed to be of wordly cares and joys. It was like falling to sleep, never to wake again in this state of existence. Some die retaining all their faculties, and quite aware that their dissolution is at hand. Others offer no recognition of external objects, so that it is impossible for us to form any positive opinion whether they do or do not retain their sensibility; and others again, as I have already stated, who appear to be insensible and unconscious when carefully watched, are found not to be so in reality; but they die contentedly. I have myself never known but two instances in which, in the act of dying, there were manifest indications of the fear of death. The individuals to whom I allude were unexpectedly destroyed by hemorrhage, which, from peculiar circumstances which I need not now explain, it was impossible to suppress. The depressing effects which the gradual loss of blood produced on their corporal system seemed to influence their minds, and they died earnestly imploring that relief which art was unable to afford. Seneca might have chosen an easier death than from opening his arteries.

"What I have said refers only to the last stage in the process of dissolution. There is no doubt that a pure and simple religious faith, and a firm reliance on the being who has placed us here, contribute more than anything besides to disarm death of its terrors, deprive 'the grave of its victory,' and smooth the passage of the humble and sincere believer to the termination of his worldly career. Nevertheless, according to my own experience, and what I have heard from others, the influence of religious feelings is, for the most part, not so much perceptible at the moment when death is actually impending, as it is at an earlier period, when the individual, who was previously in health, or supposed himself to be so, first discoveres that it is probable he will die."

How Bretzels are made.

The best white flour is used, and yeast dough is made similar to that used in the manufacture of bread. In the bake-room is a twenty-gallon kettle filled with boiling lye, made with water and potash, which is bought in cans. A workman seizes a piece of dough, rolls it out into long rolls, as large as a bologna sausage, and then cuts the roll into pieces about three inches long. One of these pieces is rolled into a large strip, large in the middle and small at the ends. The workman places a thumb and forefinger at each end of the strip, crosses his hands in a twinkling, dabs the ends into the fat part of the strip by the same motion, and the bretzel is shaped and ready for the lye kettle.

Another workman drops them into the boiling lye in batches of twelve and keeps them there only a moment while he fishes out twelve he has just put in a few seconds before. About four seconds is the time required for the dough to take on a mahogany color. While the bretzels are still wet they are sprinkled with salt and then shoved into a very hot oven, where they are quickly baked.

Steamed or hard bretzels are made from cracker dough. A machine mixes and rolls the dough, and cuts the rolls into short lengths, which the workman makes into bretzels by hand. He makes 150 an hour. After boiling them in the lye, salting them and baking them in an oven, they are put in boxes, where they are dried by steam. This process renders them friable.—*New Yook Sun.*

Kill the Weeds in August.

There is no better month in which to kill the Canada thistle, as well as weeds generally and the destruction of bushes, than August. It is also peculiarly a time when farmers are not so much hurried, and when the weeds have fully developed themselves. The farmer can see it at a glance, indeed has seen all the season, the necessity of commencing the work of destruction.

The best thing to be done with weeds of all kinds extirpated from the land is to use them in a compost heap, or to gather them in large heaps to remain there until dry, and then burn them up, "root and branch." The practice of some farmers who look only to their own selfish purposes, who live for themselves, and rarely have a neighbor with whom they are on friendly terms, is to pull up and throw into the public highways the weeds from their fields. There they are left to ripen their seed, and the first heevy shower of rain that comes, they are carried away, sometimes for miles, either into the land of some other farmer, or into a stream, to be landed along the stream for a great distance. We have more than once seen people calling themselves farmers and Christians, engaged in this mean business.

Stewed Cucumber.—This will be a new dish to some cooks. Peel and cut in length-wise strips, either halves or quarters of the cucumbers. Let them boil in water with salt and pepper in it; when tender serve on toast with a little butter. This will sometimes tempt the appetite of a convalescent.

The army worm is attacking the tobacco crop of Pennsylvania.

Truck Farming.

From recent reference in the Southern journals to the prolific richness of the truck crops per acre produced in some of the Gulf states, with an obvious purpose of emulating the success of the western land operators in a corresponding way, coupled with an invidious comparison with the products of farming at the Northern seaboard, we think it may be advisable for those who may have capital to invest in agriculture to be informed that the chances of profit in this line of business have been by no means diminished in the way spoken of. In point of fact, the supplies of fresh vegetables and domestic fruit for the dense population of the New England and Middle states are chiefly derived from their own farmers, and the only advantage possessed by the Southern farmers is in being able to anticipate most of our Northern truck by about a month.

Nevertheless, despite this fact we have heard of Jersey farmers in the valley of the Delaware who on an ordinary sized farm of about a hundred and fifty acres, have made a clear annual profit of $5,000 on their crops. It is true that these men are intelligent persons who have worked hard themselves, studied economy and applied to their business both capital and science as well as experience. But nevertheless, such examples are neither few nor far between, and any person who fairly undertakes to examine the subject candidly will be surprised to find how many of these Middle states farmers have attained a comfortable independence by working farms of that kind, while many of their friends who have gone West have done very badly. Of course truck farming in the Middle states requires a very different sort of management from the same busines in the Gulf states. The land is always kept in first rate order, and the very best stimulants are used as fertilizers. We have said heretofore that many of these Jersey farmers raise four crops per year on the same soil, and this is no exaggeration, nor does it wear out the land. For by the system of management which is there pursued, these Jersey farms are always in a good condition and sell for prices per acre that would make a Georgia truck farmer's mouth water.

There is of course a good deal to be said with regard to the machinery used by the farmers of these two regions, but the greater part of the success in the North is due to sheer skill, good management, the personal direction of the farmer himself, and the closest economy of labor, expense, material and time in the whole business. Hence, no matter how prolific the Southern soil may be, the Northern truck farmers will always be able to do a thriving business.

Clean the Poultry Houses.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives some instructions for getting rid of mites in the chicken houses. He says the two mites that in the houses are a soft kind and a hard kind, or those that appear to have a shell and those that do not. The soft sort at this time of the year may be found in large clusters on the under side of the perches, and look like dark masses of blood. Crush them and they are found to be filled with blood. In this state they are tender and easily destroyed. A thick coat of hot limewash will destroy them, while when they are advanced to the stage when they have shells they are not quite so easily gotten rid of. When arrived at that stage they swarm all over the house, and completely fill it, living on the droppings alone. They hibernate in the winter, and are ready to crawl out again when warm weather approaches. They are easy to come at now, for they are confined to the perches. A month or two later they will have spread all over, filling every crack and crevice in the walls and in the floor. Thus they will live for years. Nothing will rout them but frequent strong doses of lime. When applying the lime remove the perches from the building to some distance. Do the work thoroughly, and give a good coat on each end. Apply the lime to every place where there is any harbor for the nuisance.

Ducks Without Ponds.—In reply to the question, "Can I keep ducks without a pond or stream?" the Poultry Monthly says: "We say yes; a tank made of plank say 4 by 10 feet, with one end sloping and with cleats, that they may get out easily, is all the water necessary for the old ones. If this can be arranged by a hydrant, so as to be constantly moving, all the better. But for young ducks, a pan one inch deep in which water can stand for them to paddle in, is all the water needed. Young ducks, if they have free access to a pond or stream before they are all six weeks old, or till their first coat of feathers is grown, will prove very disastrous to them. All the water necessary is that they have some place to go and bathe each day that they may be clean. Again, such artificial places can be kept clean of polliwogs, which the young ducks often eat in such quantities as to kill them. The only advantage of a pond or stream to old ducks is that they get their own living. Without a pond or marsh we have to feed to a greater extent. If young ducks are kept from water, as above, they rear as easily as chickens. In France ducks are fattened quickly and killed early, which is the great secret of economy in this branch of poultry farming.

Wait Awhile, Girls.

When a man chooses the profession of law he does not expect to be a musician and a journalist also; he knows that if he would succeed he must devote himself to the one calling. When a woman marries she realizes that in order to reach the lofty heights in wife and motherhood she must sacrifice lesser aim. She must be willing to lay aside the delightful occupations that make her girlhood pleasant; she must know that from the hour when her baby is laid in the little cradle, dressed with loving forethought, to that darker hour when the mature man lies down in his sleep, that she will give full meaning to the words "constant care;" that her mind, once unfettered, will be at liberty no more; but is bound by ties stronger than life or death to those come to her from out of the great unknown. Wait awhile, girls; think it all over before you promise to become wives—to take these duties and burdens upon you. Sweet and satisfying as are the obligations of wife and mother they are not to be taken lightly. A husband must not be looked upon as a sort of perpetual beau, as children as extremely uncertain and importable adjuncts. Unless, like Wilhelm Meister, your apprenticeship ended, you reach out yourself and ask for larger duties for a wider field of labor, you had better stay at home with father and mother, dignifying the relation of daughter, filling the old-established home with mild radiance which would seem but a dim light in a new one.

Benefit of Underdraining.—In an address at the Spring Meeting of the Western Michigan Farmers' Club, the Hon. T. W. Palmer thus spoke of the question of farm improvements: "I have now over 270 acres underdrained, and hope hereafter to report to you good results. The ground was so flat and the descent so gradual that I had all the tile laid under the supervision or a surveyor, who took the levels of my mains and laterals. The average depth of my laterals is two and a half feet, and, although many have said that I should have put them deeper, I have as yet seen no reason to think so. In my heaviest soils I have put them four rods apart; where the subsoil afforded a free passage to water I have put them eight rods. The result so far has been that I can get on to any of my fields to plow or cultivate a short time after the heaviest rains. In former years I had to wait until June for some of the same land. The average price of my titles and laying them has been 90 cents per rod. The expenditure may seem large, but I came to the conclusion that I might as well try to farm on the bosom of Lake Erie as on land saturated half the year and baked the other half.

"Underdraining makes the farmer master of the situation. It lengthens the season for the plants and for the farmer. If a man cannot spare the money or the labor, which is the same thing to underdrain more than half an acre, let him do that much. There are methods of economizing in every family which will enable him to do that. In fact it will pay a young man to do it moonlight nights if he can accomplish it in no other way. I am told that it pays to underdrain all lands where water will stand in a hole two and a half feet deep the wettest season of the year. That being the case, I believe there is very little land in Michigan which would not be benefited by underdraining.

"After you have got your land in such a condition that the water will not retard the growth of farm products, the next thing is to add to it what will make it more productive taking care that it does not cost more than it comes to."

Food for Pastures.—An English paper, in commenting upon the subject, remarks that the Cashier dairy farmer, by free use of bone manure laid on the grass lands, make his farm which at one time, before the application of bone manure, fed only twenty head of cows, now feed forty. In Cheshire two thirds or more, generally three-fourths, of a dairy farm are kept in perfect pasture, the remainder in tillage. Its dairy farmers are commonly bound to lay the whole of their manure, not on the arable, but on the grass land, purchasing what may be necessary for the arable. The chief improvement besides drainage consists in the application of bone manure. In the milk of each calf reared and sold off a farm parts with as much earthly phosphates of lime as it contained in half a hundred weight of bone dust. Hence the advantage of returning this mineral manure by bonning grass lands. The quantity of bones now commonly given in Cheshire to an imperial acre of grass land is 1,190 to 1,500 weight. This dressing on pasture land will last seven or eight years, and on mowed about half that period.

A Lot of Metal.

A man would hardly dare attempt to compute the weight of Federal metal hurled into Vicksburg, from first to last, says M. Quad in a letter from that city, but he who would visit the place, and look for what he might consider legitimate results, will be greatly disappointed. There are not six buildings in the city showing signs of bombardment. Not more than two or three buildings were fired and destroyed, and the citizens do not remember a case where any one was killed in a house. Cannon balls and pieces of shell and grape-shot were thick enough in the streets, the bullets could be picked up everywhere, and yet the fire from the river, from first to last, amounted to little more than throwing away ammunition. Upon one occasion an iron-clad steamed slowly along a distance of two miles, throwing grape into the town as fast as her guns could be fired, yet only one house was hit hard enough to leave any scars. That house is there to-day, and so are hundreds of people who passed through it all, and dodged death so often, and in so many different forms that they come to consider themselves bullet-proof.

Good and True.—In accepting membership of the York, Pa., Jeffersonian association, Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, wrote: To no man does this country owe so much as to Jefferson. But for him our form of government would have descended into a government of the few, which is worse than an actual despotism, for in that the people have only to contend with the vice, ignorance and extravagance of one tyraat. In a government of the few people may have tyrants to contend against, till they become an intolerable burden, only to be removed through such a tremendous upheaval as was the French revolution. From this, Jefferson's example and teachings have thus far preserved us. If the country wanders much farhter away from Jefferson's doctrines and the burdens of monopolies and special privileges increase much more a despotism must be the result, if the people are not obliged to appeal to other means. It seems to me that it is part of true statesmanship to so change the present system of the conduct of affairs as to avoid these evils.

Corn Bread.— One reason why corn bread is so often so unsuccessful is that the batter is made too thick; it should be thinner than for jonny cake, as the flour helps to thicken it. Then one ought not to rely too implicitly on receipts; some kinds of flour and meal thicken more than others, so it is well to observe carefully the first time you use flour or meal from a new sack. On account of this difference many cooks prefer to purchase flour by the barrel, even for a very small family.

Salmon.—Salmon, either fresh or canned, may be made a delicious dish; if fresh, boil the fish in salted water until it is tender, then put a layer of bread or cracker crumbs into the bottom of a pudding dish, then a layer of fish; season with pepper and salt; fill the dish with alternative layers of fish and crumbs with milk, or, if this is too rich to suit your taste, use hot water, bake for a long hour, and have the top well browned. This is a dish especially designed for supper.

The spread of cholera in Egypt is becoming alarming. There were recently six hundred deaths in one day.

Effect of Floods.—In winter, when trees are dormant, inundations which do not bruise, mutilate or tear up trees, can do but little harm, and they will then bear a month's immmersion better than one day's growing. A German journal states that the resisting power of different plants is very unequal. Grapes, apples, pears and plums, however, can bear several days' or even weeks' flooding without harm; the cherry not quite so well, and the currant and gooseberry still less. A few days under water after the buds swell, will kill lilac's as well as the Philadelphus and spiræas, but elms, ash, oaks, and thorns have more resisting power. Hyacinths perish at once; tulips and crocuses will bear water a little longer, while daffodils and snowd rops are uninjured. The late inundations in Germany appear to have taught these facts in a very distinct manner.

A-GREAT-PROBLEM.

TAKE ALL THE

KIDNEY & LIVER Medicines,

BLOOD PURIFIERS,

RHEUMATIC Remedies,

DYSPEPSIA And Indigestion Cures.

AGUE, FEVER. And Billious Specifics.

BRAIN & NERVE Force Revivers.

GREAT HEALTH Restorers.

IN SHORT, TAKE ALL THE BEST qualities of all these, and the best qualities of all the best Medicines of the World and you will find that HOP BITTERS have the best curative qualities and powers of all concentrated in them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined, fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

July 13th-4w

Songs Never Sung.

"How does that verse run? Something like this, isn't it?

"There are who touch the magic string,
And noisy fame is proud to win them:
Alas! for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in them.'"

"Yes, that's beautiful, pathetic and true," said your representative. "The poet alludes to people who are somehow suppressed, and never get their full allowance of joy and air. Which reminds me of a letter shown me the other day by Hiscox & Co., of New York, signed by Mr. E. C. Williams, of Chapman, Snyder Co., Pa., a prominent business man of that place. He writes:

"I have suffered with asthma for over forty years, and had a terrible attack in December and January, 1882. I hardly know what prompted me to take PARK as Tonic. I did so, and the first day I took four doses. The effect astonished me. That night I slept as if nothing was the matter with me, and have ever since. I have had colds since, but no asthma. My breathing is now as perfect as if I had never known that disease. If you know of any one who has asthma tell him of my name that PARKER'S TONIC will cure it—even after forty years.' There was a man who escaped the fate of those whom the poet laments.

This preparation, which has therefore been known as PARKER'S GINGER TONIC, will hereafter be advertised and sold under the name of PARKER'S TONIC. Inasmuch as ginger is really an unimportant ingredient, and unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their customers by substituting inferior preparations under the name of ginger, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change, however, in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will contain the genuine medicine if the facsimile signature of Hiscox & Co., is at the bottom of the outside wrapper.

July 27-3w d

KIDNEY-WORT

Acts at the Same Time on THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. $1. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.

Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

PARSONS' Purgative PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill each night from one to twelve weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO, Boston, Mass. apr 13

Ad-7 mos.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worth less trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 2 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS. a13 Jan 25 '83-1y.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die something mighty and sub lime leave behind to conquer time." $66 a week you own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. Dec. 8, '82-1y.

GREAT AMERICAN ROOT BEER 5 GAL PACKAGE 25 CTS

The richest, creamy BEER ever quaffed. Purifies the blood. CURES Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney diseases. Sent by Mail on receipt of 25 cts, in postage stamps.

Address: BEAN & RARE, Wholesale Druggists, Nos. 47 & 49 N. 2d St., Philadelphia.

June 1-1y a&s

COMPLETE WHEAT AND GRASS FERTILIZER FOR $25 A Ton.

This article has given universal satisfaction, and the sales have grown enormously. Orders should be sent in at once to secure prompt shipment.

$25 per Ton of 2,000 Pounds

In Cars or Boat in Philadelphia.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR SHOWING GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.

BAUGH & SONS, SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

20 So. Delaware Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

July 13-4w

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

Used in the principal Churches for Communion purposes!

Excellent for Ladies and Weakly Persons and the Aged.

EXCELLENT FOR FEMALES AND WEAKLY PERSONS.

Speer's Port Grape Wine!

FOUR YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED NATIVE WINE is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

are unsurpassed by any other Native Wine. Being the pure juice of the Grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that affect the weaker sex. It is in every respect A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

SPEER'S

P. J. Sherry.

The P. J. SHERRY is a wine of Superior Character, and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made. For Purity, Richness, Flavor and Medicinal Properties, it will be found unexcelled.

SPEER'S

P. J. Brandy.

This BRANDY stands unrivalled in this Country being far superior for medicinal purposes.

IT IS PURE distillation from the grape, and contains valuable medicinal properties.

It has a delicate flavor, similar to that of the grapes, from which it is distilled, and is in great favor among first-class families.

See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic N. J. is over the cork of each bottle.

SOLD BY C. A. KLEIM.

AND BY DRUGGISTS EVERY WHERE.

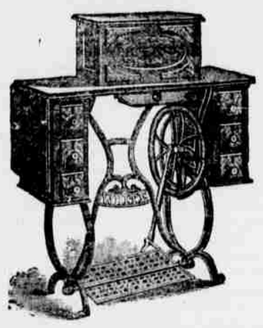
Sept. 22, '82, 1-y

J. SALTZER'S

General Sewing Machine Depot,

Fifth Store Below Market St.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.



Celebrated White Sewing Machine,

New Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine,

New Home Sewing Machine,

Household Sewing Machine,

Estey Sewing Machine,

Genuine Singer Sewing Machine,

Singer Pattern Sewing Machine,

Attachments, best Sewing Machine Oil, and Needles for all sewing machines. Sewing Machines sold on monthly payments. Liberal discount made for cash. Every machine purchased from me is warrantedtobe kept in good running order for five years free of charge, and thorough instructions given by the best lady operator in this part of the state free of charge. Examine my stock of machines before purchasing.

The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

79 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7.

I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. MACK.

Brown's Iron Bitters does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trademark on wrapper.

ON 30 DAY'S TRIAL.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich., will send DR. DYE'S CELEBRATED ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS and ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for 30 days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk incurred, as 30 days' trial is allowed. Feb. 9th—1yr. r

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR

THE COLUMBIAN

$1.50 A YEAR

There is no Baking Powder equal to the

SIMON PURE

Its qualities, Medicinal and Culinary, guarantee Health and Luxury.

ESTEY

Every buyer should Select an Organ That guarantees good Every day work and Years of service.

Every Estey Organ Sold is made Throughout with Equal fidelity, and Yields unrivaled tones.

ORGAN

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

J. ESTEY & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

Celebrated Chickering, Ivers & Pond, and New England Pianos.

And other first class Pianos, and a large lot of

Five cent Sheet Music,

—MUSIC BOOKS,—

VIOLINS, ACCORDEONS,

BANJOS,

MUSICAL ORGUINETTE,

VIOLIN STRINGS,

And everything in the Music line.

J. SALTZER,

MUSIC ROOM,

FIFTH STORE BELOW MARKET STREET,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ONCE AGAIN WE ARE

Ready To Do The Right

THING WITH YOU!

SUPERIORITY OF STYLE.

Excellence of Material

PERFECTION OF FIT.

Unrivalled Stock of Spring Clothing

Manufactured Expressly for me.

We guarantee Style, Quality, and Workmanship, to be the BEST.

Also a Very Superior Line of Gents' FURNISHING GOODS for Spring and Summer.

THE LATEST AND NEWEST SPRING STYLES OF HATS,

Just Received, at

the Popular Clothing Store of

D. LOWENBERG.

WEBER--HARDMAN

PIANOS,

FINE INLAID FRENCH WALNUT CASE ORGAN, 9 STOPS, $90 CASH.

Easy Terms. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BACON'S PIANO WARE ROOMS,

MUSIC HALL BLOCK, WILKES-BARRE, PA

June1

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. Dec. 8, '82-1y.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS FOR THE LIVER

And all Bilious Complaints.

Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25 cents. All Druggists.

July 13-4w

WISE people are always on the lookout for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO Portland, Maine. Dec. 8, '82-1y

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."

ENGINES, Horse Powers THRESHERS SAW-MILLS, Clover Hullers

distributed to all sections. Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio

mar 23 '83

PAYNE'S 10 Horse Spark-Arresting Portable Engine has cut 10,000 ft. of Michigan Pine Boards in 10 hours, turning slabs from the saw in eight-foot lengths.

Our 10 Horse we Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 feet of Hemlock Boards in 10 hours. Our 15 Horse will cut 10,000 feet in same time.

Our Engines are GUARANTEED to furnish a horse-power on ⅓ less fuel and water than any other Engine not fitted with an Automatic Cut Off. If you want a Stationary or Portable Engine, Boiler, Circular Saw Mill, Shafting or Pulleys, either cast or Meddaer's Patent Wrought Iron Pulley, send for our illustrated catalogue, No. 12, for information and prices.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS, Corning, N. Y. Box 1427.

Jan. 5, '83-1y.

CHAMPLIN'S LIQUID PEARL

Beautifying the Complexion and Beautifying the Hair

Oct 6'83-1y

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION AND NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

In effect May 14th, 1883. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.35 a. m.—Sea Shore Express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.05 p. m.; Washington 6.41 p. m., making close connections at Philadelphia for all sea shore points.

1.35 p. m.—Day express for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 5.25 p. m.; New York, 8.25 p. m.; Baltimore, 7.15 p. m.; Washington, 8.40 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.20 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York, arriving at Philadelphia 2.55 a. m.; New York 6.20 a. m. sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

2.05 a. m.—Erie Mail for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m.; New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m.; Washington, 9.10 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

6.25 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie, and through Pullman Palace cars to Buffalo via Emporium.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace car to Canandaigua and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

1.05 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through parlor car to Watkins and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

5.25 p. m., Fast line for Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Lock Haven and Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.30 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 1.05 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 8.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.05 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., arriving at Sunbury, 5.20 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.20 p. m.; Washington, 9.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.15 p. m., arriving at Sunbury, 6.20 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKES-BARRE RAILROAD

NORTH & WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

Mail East leaves Sunbury 6.45 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.41 a. m., Wilkes-barre 9 20 a. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.31 p. m., Wilkes-barre 8.10 p. m.

Mail West leaves Wilkes-barre 10.30 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 12.06 p. m., Sunbury 12.55 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 5.30 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 7.07 p. m., Sunbury 8.05 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

July 2 1883

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS:SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 6.12 and 10.30 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,34 11.45 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

For Lewisburg and Sunbury, 4.06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamanend 9.00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,50 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,30 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,30 11.05 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m, 4,05 p. m. and 6.00 p. m

Leave Sunbury 4.21 p. m.

" Lewisburg 4.45 p.m.

Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamanend and to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. Jan. 16, 1881—tf.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 15	2 45	9 45	.....Scranton.....	9 30	2 10	6 17
9 09			.....Bellevue.....			6 22
9 03		9 37	.....Taylorville.....	9 45	20	6 27
8 56		9 30	.....Lackawanna.....	9 52	27	6 34
8 48		9 23	.....Pittston.....	9 58	34	6 41
8 42		9 19	.....West Pittston	10 03	39	6 46
8 37		9 14	.....Wyoming.....	10 08	44	6 51
			.....Maltby.....			6 55
			.....Bennett.....			6 58
8 25		9 04	.....Kingston.....	10 18	54	7 02
8 25	1 50	9 04	.....Kingston.....	10 18	2 54	7 10
	1 42		.....Plymouth June			7 17
8 16	1 35	8 55	.....Plymouth.....	10 26	3 02	7 22
	1 25		.....Avondale.....		3 08	7 30
8 07	1 18	8 47	.....Nanticoke.....	10 34	3 10	7 37
8 00	1 03	8 39	Hunlock's Creek	10 42	3 18	8 00
7 46	12 42	8 25	.....Shickshinny.....	10 55	3 33	8 25
7 33	12 25	8 12	.....Hick's Ferry.....	11 07	3 45	8 40
7 26	12 15	8 04	.....Beach Haven.....	11 13	3 51	8 50
7 20	12 03	8 06	.....Berwick.....	11 20	3 57	9 00
7 13	11 47		.....Briar Creek.....			8 00
7 09	11 40	7 56	.....Willow Grove.....		4 07	8 05
7 05	11 32	7 52	.....Lime Ridge.....		4 12	8 10
6 57	11 10	7 44	.....Espy.....	11 39	4 20	8 18
6 51	10 58	7 38	.....Bloomsburg.....	11 45	4 27	8 25
6 45	10 50	7 33	.....Rupert.....	11 50	4 33	8 30
6 37	10 44	7 29	Catawi'a Bridge	11 58	4 38	8 38
6 18	10 22	7 11	.....Danville.....	12 18	4 56	8 52
6